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WHOLE NO. 2124.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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WHITE IS IN PERIL

One Rumor is of the Defeat of
the General's Force.

WILD REPORTS IN FLIGHT

Is News Suppressed?—Mention of
Rhodes-Suitor Is Needed—
Ladysmith Incommunicado.

STARTLING RUMOR.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—A report is cur-
rent here tonight that Ladysmith has
fallen and that the greater part of Gen-
eral White's army has been slain and
the rest taken prisoners by the Boers.



GENERAL WHITE.

It is also reported that Kimberley
has capitulated and that Rhodes has
been taken prisoner.

IS NEWS SUPPRESSED?

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Paris "Liber-
te" says that renewed fighting has taken
place south of Ladysmith, in which
the British lost another thousand men
killed, wounded and captured, and that
General Meyer holds the railway. This
may or may not be true, but the fact
remains that the news of the capture
of the Huns last week was first
known in Paris.

The War Office says it has not re-
ceived any such news.

The War Office informed the Associ-
ated Press that a dispatch had been
received from the Governor of Natal,
Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson,
announcing that communication with
Ladysmith had been interrupted since
2:30 Thursday afternoon. This is not
regarded by the War Office, however,
as in any wise confirming the rumor of
a complete investment of Ladysmith, or
of the capture of Colenso.

The Times, commenting editorially
upon the fact that news appears to ar-
rive in Belgium from South Africa
through some channel uncontrolled by
British censorship, reminds the Govern-
ment that information valuable to
the enemy can similarly leak from Eu-
rope to the Transvaal. It suggests
that the Government should fully ex-
ercise its right under existing conven-
tions, if any such channel has been for
special reasons left open, and it ap-
pears to think there may be some
truth in yesterday's Berlin and Paris
stories.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Havas Agency
this evening publishes the following
extraordinary dispatch, which the
agency says was received through its
correspondent at Brussels:

"CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.—The news of
the Boers' two victories around Ladys-
mith has created considerable excite-
ment among the Afrikaners, who do
not conceal their joy. The second vic-
tory was won by the Free Staters, com-
manded by Lucas Meyer, who seized
Colenso, thus cutting off the retreat of
General White, who is wounded. The
investment of Ladysmith is complete
and the Boers are masters of Pieter-
maritzburg and the Durban railway.
The surrender of Mafeking is expected.
It is also confirmed that the Free Staters
have seized Colenso."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Secretary of
the War Office, who was shown the
Cape Town dispatch of the Havas
Agency, said the statements were ut-
terly baseless. Brussels, where the Havas
is originated, is the headquarters of
Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the
Transvaal, and it is thought the Cape
Town dispatch may be an exaggerated
Boer version of the recent fighting.

LADYSMITH IS CUT OFF.
LONDON, Nov. 3, 5 a. m.—Ladysmith
is cut off from communication with the
outside world. The wires are down.
Boers surround the town. Boers are
pouring shells into it—that is, if it
is not already abandoned or taken.

LONDON is trying to be cheerful, but
re-enforcements cannot reach Ladys-
mith for at least a week, and things
are looking extremely blue for General
White's 10,000 men.

All around the continental capitals
last night there were sensational ru-
mors of a complete British disaster,
varying from reports of evacuation to
complete annihilation, but the War Of-
fice has declared it is confident that
nothing of the kind has taken place.

Between the strict censorship and the
breaking of the east coast cable very
few press dispatches have got through
during the last few days. The last mes-
sage before the wires went down at
2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was
the official dispatch giving the partial
list of the casualties of Monday's bat-
tle.

What has happened since that day,
when two British regiments were cap-
tured, is mostly deduction from the
meagre messages that come through.
Not a single correspondent is allowed
to say a word about that disaster, so
beyond the text of the official report we
know nothing, nor does the Govern-
ment.

Great crowds have besieged the War
Office for many days, asking in vain for
news of friends and relatives in the
regiments.

Ladysmith was still holding out at
2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when
General White's last message was dis-
patched. It is certain that he sent more
news about the critical situation, but
the Government refrained from mak-
ing it public.

As nearly as can be judged, here is
what happened at Ladysmith since
Monday's disastrous battle:

General White withdrew his forces
into the town and sent out all the wom-
en and children. The Boers quickly
resumed their old position on the com-
manding hills, to the top of which they
dragged their big guns, which must
have cost them prodigious labor. Then
began the dropping of shells into the
British camp. We know this from the
report that Lieutenant Edgerton of the
cruiser Powerful was seriously wound-
ed in the foot Wednesday by a shell.

In the meantime the British cruiser
had been rushing to Durban and land-
ing every available man and sending
ashore light and medium-sized guns,
which were hastily mounted on im-
proved carriages and hurried up the rail-
way to Ladysmith.

How many bluejackets and guns
reached General White is not known,
but it is thought the naval brigade has
to act on the defensive at Colenso
bridge.

The cutting of the wires looks as
though the defense of Colenso failed,
although London is trying to get some
comfort out of the possibility that a
mere raiding party nipped the wires.

Colenso bridge is an important strat-
egical point fourteen miles south of
Ladysmith. If the Boers succeed in de-
stroying it, the hope of rushing troops
and supplies to General White by rail-
way from Durban and Pietermaritz-
burg is gone.

General Joubert, evidently, is repeat-
ing his successful tactics which caused
the evacuation of Glencoe and Dundee,
but he is taking more precautions this
time to cut off the retreat of the British.

Some military critics think that Gen-
eral White has evacuated Ladysmith,
which is not very strong in natural de-
fenses, and has fallen back on Colenso,
taking a position on the south side
of the river, where he could make a
much stronger defense, and also pre-
vent the possible capture of the entire
army. It seems to be a mighty blue sit-
uation tonight for the British arms in
Natal.

THE SURROUNDING NOT CONSID-
ERED SURE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to
the Tribune from London says:

The news that telegraphic communi-
cation with Ladysmith has been inter-
rupted does not necessarily prove that
the Boers have surrounded the town
and closed in. It seems most probable
that they have placed themselves up-
on the British lines of communication,
repeating exactly their Dundee tactics.
Apparently General Joubert means to
attempt to capture General White's
force, in the hope either to bring Eng-
land to terms or lead to European in-
tervention.

A circumstantial report comes from
Paris relating that General Lucas Meyer,
after fighting another battle south
of Ladysmith, in which the British lost
a thousand men, has occupied Colenso
in force and holds the railway from
Ladysmith to Pietermaritzburg. Nothing
is, however, known in regard to
this matter at the War Office, and
the rumor is not credited in any re-
sponsible quarter.

ANXIETY FOR WHITE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The real question
now for the British public is, can Gen-
eral White hold out another ten days
or two weeks, until the army corps ar-
rives? Less anxiety would be felt on
this account were it not that every day
seems to bring fresh lists of casualties,
proving that much has been concealed
as to the real state of affairs. At the
best the coming week must prove a
critical and anxious time.

LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts of
Candahar, commander of the forces in
Ireland, while reviewing the troops at
Kilkeny, said: "It is useless to dis-
guise the fact that we are engaged in
a very serious war, a war which will
put our resources and courage to a se-
vere test."

BOER LOSSES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Special dis-
patches from Ladysmith, dated Novem-
ber 2, state that the Boers acknowledge
having suffered heavy losses in men
and horses in the previous battle.

General Jan Kock, who was second in
command of the Transvaal forces, and
who was wounded in the battle of
Elands Laagte, died in the hospital at
Ladysmith on Monday night.

Hawaiians Active

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—At the
Stock and Bond Exchange these days
"Hawaiians" are active. The quotat-
ions at the close of trading this after-
noon were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Hana P. Co.	11	11 1/2
Haw. C. & S. Co.	95	—
Honolulu S. Co.	34 1/2	35 1/2
Hutch. S. P. Co.	29	—
Kilauea S. Co.	—	29
Makaweli S. Co.	49 1/2	—
Omaha S. Co.	38 1/2	—
Panama S. Co.	35	35 1/2

Sales at the afternoon session in-
cluded 200 Makaweli, 180 Honolulu, 115
Hutchinson, 200 Hana, 50 Panaha.

REPORT IS MADE

President's Commission Tells of
Its Work at Manila.

THE REBELLION AGAINST SPAIN

Beginning of Insurrection—Agu-
inaldo—No Promises Were
Made—Conciliation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In accord-
ance with an understanding reached
at the White House yesterday, the
Philippine Commission today submit-
ted to the President the preliminary
report which it had promised to pre-
pare.

The report is a compact summary of
conditions on the islands as the com-
mission left them; of the historical
events which preceded the Spanish war
and led to the original Filipino insur-
rection; of the exchanges between Ad-
miral Dewey and the other American
commanders and the insurgents; the
breaking out and the progress of the
present insurrection, and, finally, a
statement of the capacity of the Fili-
pinos for self-government.

REBELLION AGAINST SPAIN.

The report tells how General August
came to Manila as Governor-General,
and when war broke out between Spain
and the United States August sought
to secure the support of the Filipinos
to defend Spain against America, prom-
ising them autonomy; but the Fili-
pinos did not trust him.

NO PROMISES.

The Commission's report then rapid-
ly sketches events now historical. It
tells in substance how the Filipinos
attacked the Spanish, and how General
Anderson arrived and Aguinaldo, at
his request, removed from Cavite to
Bacoor. Says the Commission:

Now for the first time rose the idea
of national independence. Aguinaldo
issued a proclamation in which he took
the responsibility of promising it to
his people on behalf of the American
Government, although he admitted
freely in private conversation with
members of his Cabinet that neither
Admiral Dewey nor any other Ameri-
can had made him any such promise.

AGAINST AMERICA.

The report states that Aguinaldo de-
sired to attack the Americans when
they landed at Paranaque, but was de-
tained by lack of arms and ammuni-
tion. From that point on there was
a growing friction between the Filipinos
and the American troops. The report
goes on:

"There was no conference between
the officers of the Filipinos and our
officers with a view to operating
against the Spaniards, nor was there
co-operation of any kind. * * * There
never was any preconcerted operation
or any combined movement by the
United States and Filipinos against
the Spaniards."

Reference is made to Aguinaldo's
demand that he be allowed to loot
Manila and take the arms of the Span-
iards.

CONDITIONS AT MANILA.

The commission then takes up the
conditions in the country at the time
of their arrival, comparing them with
conditions existing at the time they
left, a short time ago. A vivid picture
is given of the anarchy existing among
the inhabitants in and about Manila
during the early spring.

CONCILIATION.

The commission adds that nothing
came of the negotiations for settlement
or peace, as Aguinaldo's emissaries
were without powers and merely came
and came again for information. Cour-
teous reception was accorded to the in-
surgent commissions and earnest ap-
peals made to stop further bloodshed,
all witnessing "the spirit of patient
conciliation" exhibited by the Ameri-
can commission in endeavoring to
reach an amicable adjustment with the
insurgents, as well as the obduracy of
Aguinaldo. The report sums up the re-
sult of these fruitless exchanges as fol-
lows:

"No better proof could be furnished
that the primary object of his struggle
is not, as is pretended, the liberty of
the Filipino people, but the continu-
ance of his own arbitrary and despotic
power. In any event, the Americans
may feel confident that no ef-
fort was omitted by the commission to
secure a peaceful end of the struggle,
but the opportunities it offered and
urged were all neglected, if not indeed
spurned."

NATIVE CAPACITY.

"The most that can be expected of
them is to co-operate with the Ameri-
cans in the administration of general
affairs from Manila as a center and
undertake, subject to American control
or guidance, as may be found neces-
sary, the administration of provincial
and municipal affairs."

"Should our power by any fatality
be withdrawn the commission believes
the Government of the Philippines
would speedily lapse into anarchy,
which would expose, if it did not nec-
essitate, the intervention of Ameri-
can powers and the eventual division of
the islands among them."
Only through American occupation,

therefore, is the idea of a free, self-
governing and united Philippine com-
monwealth at all conceivable."

The commission dismisses the re-
ports of the desecrating of churches,
the murdering of prisoners and the
committing of unmentionable crimes,
and says it is glad to express the be-
lief that a war was never more hu-
manely conducted.

The report is signed by J. G. Schur-
man, George Dewey, Charles Denby,
Dean C. Worcester.

Transports From Portland.

PORTLAND (Or.), Nov. 2.—The
United States transports Pennsylvania
and Olympia sailed for the Philippines
tonight with the Thirty-ninth Infan-
try and two companies of the Fifty-
fifth Infantry on board. Colonel Bul-
lard and his staff sailed on the Pennsylv-
ania. In addition to the troops, the
transports carried a large quantity of
supplies for the army in the Philip-
pines.

IN THE CABINET AGAIN.

Hon. Theo. F. Lansing Once More
Minister of Finance.



THEO. F. LANSING.
(Photo by Williams.)

Theo. F. Lansing today for the sec-
ond time enters upon duties as a mem-
ber of President Dole's Cabinet. Mr.
Lansing has been appointed Minister
of Finance to fill the vacancy made by
the resignation of Hon. S. M. Damon,
who is in Europe seeking immigration
for the islands. This is the second
time Mr. Lansing has been at the head
of the Treasury Department. During
his previous term he was satisfactory
alike to his chief, colleagues and the
country at large. Whether or no Mr.
Damon will care to return to the office
upon finishing his trip is one of the local
puzzles. Mr. Lansing is known as one
of the foremost business men of the
community. He was formerly in the mer-
chandising business with M. Phillips
& Co., but is now in lands and a plan-
tation and insurance with Gear, Lan-
sing & Co. Politically he has always
been prominently identified with the
Annexation or reform party and has
done valuable service. He was for a
long time a member of the Board of
Health. Mr. Lansing takes the portfo-
lio at a time when the "eyes of the
people" are on the office, or rather on
the contents of the strong box. The
surplus now is about a million and a
quarter and inside of two months it is
expected to reach the neat round figure
of two millions. What to do with the
excess money is one of the questions of
the day.

The Finance Department includes
the tax and customs bureaus and the
postoffice, with altogether a long list
of officials and employees.

DEMORALIZING INSURGENTS.

MANILA, Nov. 2.—All signs show
that General Young's rapid advance is
demoralizing the insurgents north-
ward. Prisoners report them to be
fleeing to the hills. There are many
deserters and sick men, and the former
are taking their arms to the Ameri-
cans. The cavalry's rapid movements
are a puzzle to the insurgents, who
think that the Americans, in striking
so many places, must have overwhelm-
ing forces.

Aguinaldo is personally conducting
the campaign. He is asking the people
for rice and is trying to replenish the
army with recruits, but without suc-
cess.

The steamer Lebuana of Hongkong

500 tons, with a prize crew from the
United States gunboat Castine on
board, has arrived here. She was cap-
tured while running the blockade off
Zamboanga. She had unloaded her
cargo of merchandise.

It comes from San Francisco that the
Standard Oil Company has laid actions
against several shipping concerns for
accepting freight for these islands and
then failing to load and dispatch the
same.

Hon. Abn. Young, Minister of the
Interior, has subscribed for fifty tickets
for the Lopez' Merry Xmas concert.

A SHARP LETTER

It is Reported to Have Been Re-
ceived From Sen. Cullom.

A SCORING OF HAWAII

Has Become Angry With the Local
Administration—Mr. Sewall Has
Given Out Nothing.

A few days after the receipt here of
mail by the P. M. S. S. Gaelic, Octo-
ber 31, it was whispered in some of the
high places of select gossip that Mr.
Sewall, the United States Agent, had
at hand a disquieting, important letter
from Senator Cullom, who was here as
a member of the Hawaiian Commis-
sion. It was said that Senator Cullom
had become thoroughly angry with the
Island Administration and threatened
to suggest at Washington Colonial rule
instead of a Territorial form of govern-
ment. It was represented that this
exact punishment was suggested and
some of the retailers of the advice
added their views. It was asserted that
Senator Cullom had concluded that
Americanism was not being kept up to
the Mainland standard by the powers
in the group and that due castigation
would ensue in short order unless there
were changes here. The permitted im-
migration of Japanese was one fault
dwelt upon and emphasized. A further
outside allegation was that Senator
Cullom had been furnished by every
mail from this port with accounts of
the doings of the local Government
and that the friendly attitude he main-
tained when here officially had given
place to a settled dislike of the Hawai-
an Administration that would in due
time manifest itself in opposition in
the Senate to the Territorial bill with,
perhaps, urging that a duty be laid on
sugar from the islands.

All talk on what came to be referred
to as the Cullom letter has been under
the stated seal of confidence, but by the
mail of Sunday last from Hilo comes
the Tribune with the following:

"The American people and American
Congressmen do not seem to be as
much impressed with the Americanism
of the people here, as our local annexa-
tionists took pains that they should
be, before annexation."

"We have from time to time had
manifestations of this, and by the last
mail a letter was received from Sen-
ator Cullom, which commented most
severely upon the non-tendency mani-
fested on the islands to conform to
the American spirit."

"Senator Cullom said that it had been
his earnest desire that the islands
should have a Territorial form of Gov-
ernment, with a wide range of local au-
thority, but that he doubted whether
such would be granted unless a radical
change of front took place. He
scored sharply the efforts made here
to crowd in the largest possible num-
ber of contract laborers, contrary to the
spirit of American institutions, before
American laws go into effect."

"Senator Cullom evidently doesn't
understand our labor needs as well as
he would if he had had practical ex-
perience with them for a few years; but
that doesn't change the fact in the
case. He certainly understands our
conditions better and looks upon the
contract system more leniently than
most of his associates in Congress;
they will have none of it, and as Sen-
ator Cullom says, if we fall short in
obtaining self-government we have but
ourselves to blame, or perhaps we
should better say the Hawaiian Execu-
tive and Supreme Court, who have done
their best to prove that the American
Constitution had no bearing here."

"Mr. Damon's trip to Italy is regard-
ed by Senator Cullom as but another
contract-labor scheme, and one can see
from what he says concerning it, the
cause of the unfavorable opinion ex-
pressed by the Executive in Washing-
ton."

The Tribune's political complexion is
pretty clearly indicated in some of its
comment.

Mr. Sewall was interviewed for the
Advertiser yesterday. He read the
clipping from the Hilo paper, and, be-
ing asked if he had such a letter from
Senator Cullom, replied:

"Nothing from Senator Cullom or
anybody else has gone out with any
knowledge on my part whatsoever for
any such purpose as publication or for
general dissemination."

The Special Agent remarked that he
had been personally in sympathy with
Mr. Damon's desire to secure some im-
migration other than Asiatic, and had
assisted Mr. Damon in his present mis-
sion. Mr. Sewall had nothing to make
public concerning any letters he might
have received from Senator Cullom or
others at Washington.

It comes to the Advertiser that "the
Cullom letter" has been shown to a
number of gentlemen here and there is
certainly warrant for the assumption
that a copy of it was sent to Hilo. It
contains an arraignment of General
Hartwell and in addition to the counts
above the old charge that when annex-
ation became practically assured local
merchants placed fresh orders for Eu-
ropean goods to secure tariff advantage.
The indictment has a section charging
the employment of other than Ameri-
can hulls by island shippers of sugar.

MARK TWAIN'S BOW

Read His First "Literary Story"
Here in Hawaii.

BURNING OF SHIP HORNET

Survivors Sailed 4000 Miles to Honolulu—Had a Fearful Experience.
Local History.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) tells in twelve pages of the Century Magazine for November how he made his debut as a literary person and the story might as well have been dated Honolulu.

The first high-class work done by Mark Twain, so he says, had its publication in New York. "My article was about the burning of the clipper-ship Hornet on the line, May 3, 1886. There were thirty-one men on board at the time, and I was in Honolulu when the fifteen lean and ghostly survivors arrived there after a voyage of forty-three days in an open boat, through the blazing tropics, on ten days' rations of food. A very remarkable trip; but it was conducted by a captain who was a remarkable man; otherwise there would have been no survivors. He was a New-Englander of the best sea-going stock of the old capote times—Captain Josiah Mitchell.

"I had been in the islands several months when the survivors arrived. I was laid up in my room at the time, and unable to walk. Here was a great occasion to serve my journal, and I not able to take advantage of it. Necessarily I was in deep trouble. But by good luck his Excellency Anson Burlingame was there at the time, on his way to take up his post in China, where he did such good work for the United States. He came and put me on a stretcher and had me carried to the hospital where the shipwrecked men were, and I never needed to ask a question. He attended to all of that himself, and I had nothing to do but make the notes. It was like him to take that trouble. He was a great man and a great American, and it was in his fine nature to come down from his high office and do a friendly turn whenever he could.

"We got through with this work at six in the evening. I took no dinner, for there was no time to spare. I would beat the other correspondents. I spent four hours arranging the notes in their proper order, then wrote all night and beyond it; with this result: that I had a very long and detailed account of the Hornet episode ready at nine in the morning, while the correspondents of the San Francisco journals had nothing but a brief outline report—for they didn't sit up. The now-and-then schooner was to sail for San Francisco about nine; when I reached the dock she was free forward and was just casting off her stern-line. My fat envelope was thrown by a strong hand, and fell on board all right, and my victory was a safe thing. All in due time the ship reached San Francisco, but it was my complete report which made the stir, and was telegraphed to the New York papers, by Mr. Cash; he was in charge of the Pacific bureau of the New York Herald at the time.

"When I returned to California by and by, I went up to Sacramento and presented a bill for general correspondence at \$20 a week. It was paid. Then I presented a bill for 'special' service on the Hornet matter of three columns of solid nonpareil at \$100 a column. The cashier didn't faint, but he came rather near it. He sent for the proprietors, and they came and never uttered a protest. They only laughed in their jolly fashion, and said it was robbery, but no matter; it was a grand 'scoup' (the bill or my Hornet report, I didn't know which); 'pay it. It's all right.'

"The Hornet survivors reached the Sandwich Islands the 15th of June. They were mere skinny skeletons; their clothes hung limp about them and fitted them no better than a flag fits the flagstaff in a calm. But they were well nursed in the hospital; the people of Honolulu kept them supplied with all the dainties they could need; they gathered strength fast, and were presently nearly as good as new. Within a fortnight the most of them took ship for San Francisco; that is, if my dates have not gone astray in my memory. I went in the same ship, a sailing-vessel, Captain Mitchell of the Hornet was along; also the only passengers the Hornet had carried. These were two young gentlemen from Stamford, Connecticut—brothers: Samuel Ferguson, aged 28, a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, and Henry Ferguson, aged 18, a student of the same college, and now at this present writing a professor there, a post which he has held for many years.

"Two of the three boats from the Hornet were lost. Captain Mitchell sailed 4,000 miles to Honolulu. It is related how the Captain's boat, on landing in this group, was saved from wreck on the reef by two natives.

"Within ten days after the landing all the men but one were up and creeping about. Properly, they ought to have killed themselves with the 'food' of the last few days—some of them, at any rate—men who had freighted their stomachs with strips of leather from old boots and with chips from the butter-rack; a freightage which they did not get rid of by digestion, but by other means. The captain and the two passengers did not eat strips and chips, as the sailors did, but scraped the boot-leather and the wood, and made a pulp of the scrapings by moistening them with water. The third mate told me that the boots were old, and full of holes; then added thoughtfully, 'but the holes digested the best.'

"When the landing was made, all the men were successfully protected from operating except the 'Portugies'; he occupied the watch and ate an incredible number of bananas; a hundred and fifty-two, the third mate said, but this

was undoubtedly an exaggeration; I think it was a hundred and fifty-one. He was already nearly full of leather; it was hanging out of his ears. (I do not state this on the third mate's authority, for we have seen what sort of person he was; I state it on my own.) Twain considers the journals of the Ferguson the virgin gold of literature. The whole story of the Hornet, clipped from the Sacramento paper, is in one of the scrapbooks at the Volcano House.

A COCONUT ISLAND SQUATTER

One of the most interesting documents to come before the meeting of the Cabinet here today will be the Hawaii letter from Sheriff Andrews. This official has sent a report on an attempt to establish squatter sovereignty on Coconut Island, a charming public pleasure ground at Hilo Bay. C. D. Pringle claimed to have ascertained that the place had never been set aside as a reservation, and that it was open to settlement. Pringle landed lumber on the island, but the sheriff interfered to prevent the carrying on of building operations. Mr. Andrews sends this word and asks for advice. The Attorney General will be requested to furnish an opinion and will do so promptly.

Mr. Pringle is a merchant of Hilo. He was at one time a school teacher on the island of Kauai.

A HOUSE BURNED

A Residence on Kinau Street Destroyed

Nothing at All Saved—The Insurance—Work of Fire Department. Other Buildings in Danger.

(From Monday's Daily)

Hiram Kolomoku's home on Kinau street, between Pihiki and Keaumoku, was completely destroyed by fire at about 3:30 yesterday morning, together with all its furniture and personal effects. The outbreak was sudden and the rapidity with which the fire spread to the entire structure made it impossible to save a single article.

At about 3:15 in the morning a patrolman from near Punahou street observed a small flame with little smoke issuing from one corner of the building and putting his horse on a run, arrived upon the scene and immediately telephoned for the fire department. Efforts were in the meantime made, by the hastily aroused neighbors to check the flames but without success, for in an incredibly short space of time the building was alight from end to end.

Engine No. 4 from the Plains station was first upon the scene, and was quickly got to work with a line of hose from Beretania street and did about forty-five minutes hard work.

The building was insured for \$1700 and its contents for another \$300 with J. S. Walker's agency. It is a matter for much congratulation that but little wind was blowing at the time, or a serious conflagration might have resulted; as it was, one of the outhouses on the premises of H. E. Wally caught fire but the flames were drenched out before serious damage was done. The neighbors were kept busy with garden hose and buckets, putting an end to the danger from sparks which lighted upon the dry shingle roofs of their dwellings.

The Pake and Jap denizens of the lodging shacks in the rear of the destroyed building, seemed to number hundreds and devoted most of their time to yelling and collecting their personal effects for a sudden removal.

The cause of the fire, so far as can be learned, is unknown, but the fact of some paint having been stored under the house may have had something to do with it, is not in the outbreak, then most certainly in the rapid spread of the flames.

The Lumber Supply.

The mills of Pope & Talbot at Port Gamble and Port Ludlow have furnished most of the Nor-west lumber for these islands during the past twenty years. This firm cuts annually over 100,000,000 feet of lumber, laths, etc., besides other products, such as piles, poles and spars. Three-fourths of this product goes foreign, to Siberia, China, and Japan, Philippines, Hawaii, South America, South Africa and Europe. The fleet of vessels owned by, or in which the firm is interested, consists of the Palmyra, Fresno, Carondelet, Spokane, Okanogan, Skagit, Kikitat, A. M. Campbell, Bangor, Coloma, Ethel Zane, Eric, Endeavor, Eclipse, Honolulu, Inca, J. M. Colman, Jas. Nesmith, John Ema, John D. Tallant, J. A. Campbell, Jane L. Stanford, Nokomis, Salvator, Snow & Burgess, W. H. Macy, W. H. Talbot and the steamers Brunswick, National City, Sunol and others.

The Hilo Herald is authority for the statement that Mr. A. H. Loebenstein may not go to Washington at all and that if he does journey there as representative of the big island it will not be till well into January of next year.

GO BACK TO WORK

Maui Galicians Take One of Their Racial Vacations.

THEY HAD BEEN READING LEVY

A Horseman Loses His Life at Kahului—Geo. Randolph the Victim—Trial of a Spaniard

(Special Correspondence Advertiser.)

MAUI, Nov. 11.—A shocking accident occurred at Kahului during Saturday night, the 11th instant. George Randolph, one of the head overseers of Spreckelsville plantation, while on his way home was thrown from his horse at the Custom-house corner, was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to Spreckelsville. He died there on Sunday morning without recovering consciousness. In falling from his horse he must have struck on his head, for his skull was badly fractured. Mr. Randolph was 28 years of age and has been known as one of the best of Spreckelsville lunas for some years past. He was soon to have been married. Rev. W. Ault of Lahaina conducted the funeral ceremony at Wailuku during the 5th. Randolph was well known in Honolulu by the name of "Paddy Ryan." He was a native of Ohio.

During the 7th seven Galician laborers of Pala plantation were tried and convicted by the Makawao District Court for refusing to labor. One was fined \$5 and costs and the remaining six the costs of court and all were ordered back to work. At first they were inclined to rebel and remain in durance vile, as did their countrymen in Honolulu, but finally better judgment prevailed and they returned to the plantation. The reason they gave for their rebellion was that their contracts were ended. They had been reading Rabbi Levy in a Coast paper and they were of the opinion that President McKinley had abolished contracts, etc.

The eleven Galicians at Hamakua-poko were away from work on Saturday, the 4th, but went back to work on Monday, the 6th, without any intervention of the law.

During the 10th Manuel Charlis, the Pala Spaniard who wounded Mr. Engle with a hoe, was tried at Makawao. The trial progressed slowly owing to the many witnesses examined and did not end until 5:30 p. m. The Magistrate reserved his decision until Tuesday, the 14th. Sheriff L. M. Baldwin prosecuted the case.

The list of jurors for the next term of court at Lahaina has been drawn. The calendar promises to be unusually large inasmuch as it already numbers sixty-nine cases.

During the afternoon of the 9th the second birthday of Bertram S. Aiken was celebrated by a children's party at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken, of Hamakua-poko. The little ones, adorned with green and white leis, were first photographed in a group and then by two marched through the rooms to the music of the piano. The dainty birthday spread was served on a long, low kindergarten table, at which the children sat in diminutive chairs. The darkened dining-room was lighted by two long rows of candles in holders made gay with different colors of crepe paper. Sixteen children will remember the occasion with pleasure.

The November meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will take place at the residence of H. P. Baldwin, Hailku. A "Thanksgiving" program is to be presented and there is to be a sale of candy and fancy articles by the Ladies' Aid Society.

Monday afternoon, the 6th, sixteen teachers held a meeting in the Makawao Government schoolhouse. Miss Nellie Smith discussed Colonel Parker's views on examinations and C. W. Baldwin gave an interesting talk on "Solls."

Monday, December 4, the annual convention of Maui teachers will take place in the Hamakua-poko schoolhouse, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. The day was changed from Friday (as has been customary in past years) to Monday, so that Hana teachers might attend.

J. W. Waldron is soon to leave Kahului. W. Chamberlain is to take his place as bookkeeper of the railroad company.

On the 10th a sailor of the bark C. B. Bryant, now discharging coal at Kae-napali, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Robert Lindsay for assault upon two of his shipmates. The latter appear badly battered up. The man arrested has the reputation of being a "fighting man." He will be tried by the Lahaina Magistrate on the 13th.

During last evening, the 10th, the Makawao Debating Society held their customary meeting in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church—and debated the following question: "Resolved That the World Owe More to Navigation Than to Railroads." Messrs. W. S. Nicoll and David Fleming led the affirmative side and Messrs. R. E. Engle and F. E. Atwater, the negative. The former won by a large majority when the vote of the audience was taken. The subject for the next discussion is: "Resolved, That Arbitration is the Best Mode for Settling International Disputes."

Weather—Pleasant all the week.

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restore the nutrition of the nerves and have cured many cases of paralysis when all other remedies and methods of treatment have failed. The record of this remedy entitles it to a thorough trial.

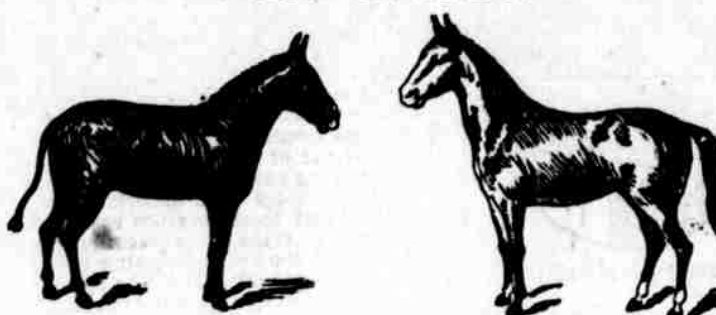
Perhaps there is no man better known in the city of Lawrence, Kansas, than Mr. G. H. Snyder. To a reporter Mr. Snyder related a wonderful story. He said: "I am now seventy years of age. About three years ago I experienced a coldness or numbness in the feet, then creeping up my legs until it reached my body. I grew very thin in flesh, my appetite was very poor and I did not relish my food. At last I became so bad I was unable to move about. I consulted several distinguished physicians, one telling me that I had locomotor ataxia, another that I had creeping paralysis. I took their medicines but they did me no good and I continued to grow worse."

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1909.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Mr. T. F. Lansing will be a faithful and acceptable Minister of Finance. Moreover he will be loyal to his chief, any intimations to the contrary notwithstanding, made by the Opposition Journal. It is in Spanish-American, and not in North American politics, that a person accepts office in a cabinet, with intent to knife his chief. When President Lincoln, a Republican, appointed Mr. Stanton, a Democrat, to the office of Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton became sincerely loyal to his chief, and offended the Opposition by refusing to "knife him." Mr. Lansing will not begin his career by telling Mr. Dele that he is a traitor and coward. But he will administer the affairs of his office with judgment and intelligence, and that will be loyalty itself.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AS A CANDIDATE.

The sudden and almost romantic appearance of a lady who will shortly be Mrs. Admiral Dewey may bring about the unexpected in Presidential politics. The Admiral, so far, has plainly intimated that he is quite satisfied with his high commission, and declares himself unfitted to command the ship of state. He knows and can manage the crew of a ship of war. He can skillfully maneuver a fleet. He is accustomed to giving orders, and if they are not obeyed, there is a file of marines at hand to seize the disobedient and slap them into the ship's "cage."

But as the captain of the ship of state, he must forgo naval discipline, smile when the "boys" as independent sovereigns come into his presence, remind him that he is their servant and tell him, if he don't please them, that they will make it hot for him.

The crew of the ship of state is always divided. Nearly one-half of it, the starboard watch is Democratic. The other and the larboard watch is Republican. By the rules of the ship, they must obey certain orders, for the time being, but the rules permit them to indulge in the most insubordinate language and they are free to call the captain a coward and a traitor to his face.

But the Admiral may yield to pressure, as Gen. Grant unwillingly yielded. Domestic pressure has always played a strong, but quiet part in the politics of nations. Domestic pressure forces wise and able men to do foolish things. The desire of women to secure great social honors, is often so feverish and uncontrollable, that it overpowers husbands and relatives. The story of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet is an instance, and a scandalous one, of the weakness of men in this respect. Admiral Dewey, in his new relations, may become a candidate for the Presidency, and a candidate of the Democratic party.

The Republicans must renominate President McKinley. He is their able and intelligent leader, and has the confidence of the party. But the Democrats will seek to nominate an "available" man, that is, one, who in their opinion, will defeat President McKinley. They will nominate any available person for that purpose, just as they nominated Horace Greeley, a Republican, in order to beat the regular Republican nominee.

If Admiral Dewey can be convinced that the people will elect him, on his war record, the domestic pressure may cause him to accept the Democratic nomination. The Republican administration declares that he is not only a great fighting sailor, but a great statesman. At the official reception recently given to him in Washington, Secretary Long, speaking for the Government, said, "You have proved yourself to be a great representative citizen of the United States as well as now its great naval hero."

The Mugwumps do not endorse this effusive eulogium. They do not believe that he has yet proved himself to be "a great representative citizen," however much they admire his capacity as a naval commander. The conservative Republicans do not concede that he is qualified to take President McKinley's place, even if Mr. McKinley declined a renomination. The sober second thought of the people will take the same view.

The Democrats, without any "available" candidate who has done active service in their own ranks, may seek to nominate the Admiral, in their patriotic desire to save the country from the disaster and ruin, which they firmly believe follows Republican rule. The Admiral who has not the least experience with political machinery, may be persuaded that he can "rush it," and go into office on a tidal wave of enthusiasm and flags. The feelings, the sentiments of a woman may be, in the end, the influence which will determine the course.

FOOD AND THE PRICE OF WAGES.

In these prosperous, but portentious days of Hawaii, the fact that the price of food must to a large extent regulate the price of wages seems to go unnoticed. The people of these islands every year are becoming more dependent upon imported foods, both from the East and the West. We import meats, vegetables, fruit, groceries, flour, grain and hay. On the whole, it is safe to say, that we import more food for man and beast, in proportion to the people, than Great Britain does. In fact, we are now entirely dependent. Great Britain is also dependent largely on imported food, and her prosperity is undoubted.

Prince Kropotkin, in that remarkable book, "Fields, Factories and Workshops," to which attention was called the other day, discusses this dependent condition of Great Britain and declares that in the end it will place the wage earners of that country at a disadvantage. He shows by reliable data that the British may obtain from their own soil the food needed by the entire population, but that they unwisely rely upon importations. As industrial expansion continues, and each nation, through a distribution of industrial machinery and the use of educated labor, supplies it own needs of manufactured goods, the competition for foreign trade will increase and the profits be reduced. The Americans have largely reduced the iron trade of England, and, in due time, under the superintendence of American brains, the Chinese, with their vast resources of iron and coal, will reduce the American trade in iron. Other products will be subject to the same conditions. Kropotkin claims that imported foods must cost, by reason of freight, handling and commissions, more than the foods produced at home. Therefore, in the coming competition, the community which supplies its own foods will be able to fix the rate of wages below the rate prevailing in communities which import their foods. This factor in the cost of manufactured goods has only of late become important, because it is only of late that the industrial expansion has taken place.

If his proposition is correct, the economic condition of Hawaii is not satisfactory. The cost of food is high. The price of meat is rising. With scientific cultivation one bullock to the acre may be raised. The ratio here is not known, but it is at least ten acres to the bullock. While hay and grain may be cheaply raised on the uplands, they are hardly produced at all. Fish is simply a luxury, which is beyond the reach of those with moderate wages or incomes.

The moment Federal laws are applied, which restrict Asiatic immigration, the resident laborers, discovering their power to control the labor market, will agitate for the increase of wages in order to "live," if for no other reason. The day has passed when we can say to these laborers, "If you will not accept the wages we offer you, you can leave." Labor will soon be King here, as it is on the Mainland. In demanding and fixing the rate of wages, the cost of living will be an important factor. Discontented laborers are a standing menace to law and order.

As the time gradually approaches, when the United States will produce a surplus of sugar, and be forced into the markets of the world in competition with the sugars of the West Indies, Russia, Germany, Africa and Australia, it is not the scientific production of sugar alone which will settle the cost of producing it here, but the cost of feeding and satisfying the laborers. The enormous growth of the manufacturing interests of Philadelphia, is largely due to the cheapness of land and homes of the working classes as well as the low price of food. During the many commercial depressions which have caused so much distress throughout the land, Philadelphia has suffered the least, because of her opportunities to furnish her working people with food and houses at the lowest rates.

It is not the duty of the government to consider these questions, unless the community impose it upon them. It is the high and, indeed, solemn duty of the intelligent men to take up these perplexing questions that confront us, and deal with them earnestly, seriously and effectively.

THE GREASED POLE.

The persistent attacks of the organ of the Opposition upon Gen. Hartwell, recall the story of Capt. Whistler's monkey. The captain had planned a long pole in his garden and upon the top of it, placed a cage containing an eagle. At the foot of the pole he chained a Brazilian monkey. The monkey's delight was in climbing the pole to the eagle's cage, and in pulling out his feathers. To check this mischievous conduct, the captain kept the pole well greased, so that when the monkey struggled to reach the top of it in the conscientious discharge of his mission on earth to pull out the eagle's feathers, he invariably slipped back to the ground, with much screaming and vituperative language in the Simian

language. He was never, however, discouraged, and it became his daily occupation and finally his pleasure to climb the greased pole and slip back to the ground with a shriek. While the eagle was rather indifferent Capt. Whistler enjoyed it, and remarked to a friend, "That blamed monkey is just as happy when he slips down the pole, as when he climbs it. He's pretty high knocked off his tail, but he's a doin' his duty."

The Dole Government has placed Gen. Hartwell on the top of an unofficial pole. It is well greased. The Opposition organ, prompted by a sense of duty, faithfully climbs up the pole every day in order to pull the General down. As its ascent is always followed by a rapid descent, with empty hands, but with an inspiring sense of duty gratified, the case stands, that the General, like the eagle, is indifferent, the Dole Government, like the captain, watches the ascent and descent with pleasure, and the organ, like the captain's ape, is also happy. Is the morning star of peace rising over this community?

As for Gen. Hartwell, as he holds his commission, signed by Abraham Lincoln, and approved by the American Senate, as a reward for services on the battle fields, and is, with President McKinley a member of the Loyal Legion, and is, moreover, the only old resident in these islands who has the honor of holding high rank in the great Civil war—he may well resurrect Gen. Butler's memorable words: "Shoo fly don't bother me."

In the play of "The Lady of Lyons," the infirm Cardinal discovers the conspirators in the act of abducting his beautiful ward. Raising himself to his utmost height, he draws in the name of ——— with his long finger an imaginary circle around her prostrate form, he shouts to the conspirators, "Place but one step within that sacred spot, and at thy head, yea, though it wore a crown, I launch the curse of Rome." America, the goddess of Liberty cares for her own. Around every old veteran she draws the sacred circle of her protection and devotion, and against those men of the Opposition, who put their dirty feet within that sacred circle, she launches the curse of her anger.

However—perhaps the burning of a little buhac would have done as well.

"HAWAIIAN AMERICA"

Harper & Brothers have recently issued "Hawaiian America" the author of which is Caspar Whitney. The book is admirably illustrated. On reading it, one is surprised at the amount of accurate information, and the correct estimate of men and things, which it contains. Mr. Whitney is a sponge in his capacity for absorbing data of all kinds. His visit in these islands was short, but he has obtained and recorded in this book, a greater variety of information than has appeared in any of the books which have been recently published on the subject of Hawaii. The material is well digested. There are some inaccurate statements.

Mr. Whitney is not correct in stating that Kamehameha II. gave land to the early missionaries, with the result that the children of these missionaries, instead of being sent back to America remained on the islands to be educated. The King gave little, if any, lands to the missionaries. The few small parcels, of no market value in the early days, which the missionaries did obtain were usually purchased for cow pastures and gardens. Sixty years afterwards some of these parcels became valuable for cane cultivation. Many of the children of the missionaries were sent to the American colleges, and much personal sacrifice was made in doing so. The American Board of Missions established, at its own expense, the Punahou school, now Oahu college, to meet the earnest demand of the missionaries for the adequate education of their children. It is surprising, however, that the errors in the book are so few.

Mr. Whitney's style is graphic and taking, as we all know. He does not attempt to treat Hawaiian history as Prof. Blackburn has done it, in the "Making of Hawaii." That treatise is unique, and could only be written by a specialist in political philosophy. Mr. Whitney does not discuss the true inwardness of Hawaiian evolution, the curious outcome of Puritanism engraving New England law upon Polynesian stock. But he describes accurately and justly the external facts and manifestations of the evolution, and he furnishes something far above the slobering stuff about the islands that newspaper correspondents have unfortunately put into book form.

Mr. Whitney speaks with discrimination and justice of the half-white woman. He detects the influence of the missionaries in steadily urging the marriage between whites and natives in order to prevent illicit relations. To this enlightened policy, he attributes the striking difference between these islands and other lands where the stronger and the weaker races have come together, and the illicit relation has been nearly universal. While the story of the relations of the whites to

the natives in the Pacific is a sad one it will remain an accepted fact in Hawaiian history, that the missionaries urged the King and chiefs to create and preserve the marriage relation, and to this attitude of the missionaries is due the general legitimacy of the half-caste population. Mr. Whitney takes a hopeful view of the destiny of the half-castes here, and he justly believes that they will in time, become a strong social force. Fortunately, there have been no race distinctions made in Hawaii. Although the later immigrants from America are disposed to refuse them the fullest social recognition, the fixed habit of the community allows no discriminations other than are made between different classes of the white race.

Mr. Whitney justifies the penal contract labor system, but he does not discuss the repulsive feature in it, that it gives an ignorant luna altogether too much power over the laborer, and develops the worst features of the power of the strong over the weak. Mr. Whitney says of the Japanese laborer, he is a natural "walking delegate," and favors the modern labor unions, and being now converted to that idea "pursued it with the same hysteria that has characterized his adoption of Western ideas generally in Japan." He says, "The average Japanese day worker could probably give agitator Debs pointers on the systematic organization of labor."

He further says, "Speaking generally, the care of plantation laborers has been most considerate, and in some instances that came under my notice, really paternal."

He also reviews the industrial prospects, and with remarkable insight, detects the existing hindrances to the development of Hawaii. He sees in the large individual holdings of lands, in the contract labor system, and in the exorbitant transportation rates, the serious drawbacks to the growth of a civilized community. He cites the current statement that, "All the land on the island of Kauai is either owned outright or held on long leases by six men," and the fact that no one can now purchase any land even for a home on that island.

"Hawaiian America" is one of the books which may be depended upon, without reservation for its accurate information. Aside from this, its literary finish is very attractive.

TERRITORIAL RELATIONS.

The Advertiser, before the act of annexation, informed its readers that the act, important as it was, would not be an unmixing blessing. It would involve the repetition of a truth apparent to any one who observes the outgrowth of democracy as a ruling agency. The condition of statehood is that of sovereignty, shorn of a few of its powers. The condition of a territory is that of entire loss of sovereignty, and dependency upon Congress, which is itself governed by the moods and traditions of the people. Every territory would be greatly benefited by special legislation suited to the needs and character of its own people. But Congress, always fresh from the people, who are not students in the art of legislation, has not graduated from the best schools of political science or of political economy, although there are many members of Congress who are wise statesmen. The British alone, after a hundred years of instruction, make wise special legislation, suited to the needs of each colony.

Hawaii, it is probable, will stand as the first experiment in special legislation, in American history, unless the other newly acquired territories take the lead.

It cannot be expected that the handful of Americans who live here will receive any special favors from Congress. The Federal Government is now in possession of these islands, and owns the public lands. It will abide by the terms of the Newlands' Resolution, although it will follow its own interpretation of those terms. But the general policy of the nation will not be changed in the least in order to specially benefit this or any other territory. Hitherto, Hawaii, an independent state has been governed, as all other nations are governed, by a policy of self interest. The act of annexation ignores the self interest of Hawaii, even if it is a wise and wholesome self interest, and substitutes the national self interest which in its enforcement and play may injure the material interests of individual communities.

When, in the course of years, the sugar interest declines, and the prosperity of our people will largely depend upon other industries, the great commercial advantages of Hawaii, as the central "free port" of the Pacific will be manifest. It would be for the interest of Hawaii alone to maintain a "free port" taking in the entire commerce of the Pacific. But the distinct policy of the United States, if maintained, will be to keep Hawaii within the coasting trade limitations, exclude foreign ships from this port, and confine the profits of the mercantile marine to American vessels alone. In building up American commerce, the apparent sacrifice of a territory counts for little. If the hardship of this apparent

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Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Doctored for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss PHOEBE BARTLEY, Box 465, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1415 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$3.50. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial, etc.

sacrifice is urged, it will be justly said that in the larger view of American destiny individuals are insignificant units. It would be in the future greatly to the profit of the individual that a "free port" existed here, but it is of much more consequence that the nation as a whole secure profits by "protecting" the American mercantile marine.

In the substitution of the broad national policy of self-interest for the local Hawaiian policy of self-interest, we may as individuals find cause for complaint, but the wise man will accept the situation, because he must, and good-naturedly endure some of the ills which are incident to our becoming a part of the greater America.

WATER THE SOLDIERS

It is a pity that our interest in the soldiers in transitu has fallen so low, that we cannot devise a way to give them comfortable and even necessary baths, during the few hours in which they remain in port. One of these young enlisted men, in a recent interview, said that on the trip across the continent and on the voyage from San Francisco, the men suffered from the dust, heat, and crowded conditions of the cars and vessels. The sleeping bunks on the lower decks were close together, and at times the heat was intolerable; that many of the men on landing here desired a fresh bath, and cool drinking water, but that neither were to be had without begging for it. The cost of erecting fifty bathing houses near the coal sheds, and the cost of distributing pipes through them, so that there would be an abundance of water for shower baths, is small. If this arrangement was made, fifty men could bathe together at a time, and a regiment would be washed up in two hours. Both sea and fresh water bathing could be provided for at Akaaka. The late Pope, Pius IX., was a humorist. During the sessions of the great Ecumenical Council in Rome, a lot of the Oriental bishops, noted for their uncleanly persons, asked for the Holy Father's blessing. They knelt before him, and the Pope raised his hands and said, (in a whisper), "Very dirty as ye all are, (in a loud voice) I give ye my blessing." If Honolulu will reserve her blessings, but give the soldiers water, externally and internally, Heaven will not feel insulted. Even the Flag wavers, and those who blow the confusing notes of the "un-American" blast should descend from their perches and "wave" and "blast" for bathing arrangements. The saloons have profited by this want of consideration.

The Great Prize Fight.

All the "sports" of the city were keen last evening when the transport Conemaugh arrived to learn the outcome of the ring battle between Jeffries, the California blacksmith, and Sharkey, "pride of the navy." The Conemaugh sailed from San Francisco on the morning of the 4th inst., about 7 o'clock. The fight was scheduled to come off in New York City the evening before.

There was a big crowd at the waterfront here for the news, but the result could not be given. On the afternoon of the 3d the Conemaugh was anchored off Presidio and had no communication with shore afterwards. They were too far from the city to observe the Examiner signals and could get no word from a tug which passed them the morning of the 4th.

At first it was thought that some of the men on the Conemaugh knew the result of the battle and wanted to do some betting with the Honolulu fans, but this surmise was dropped on the word of several reliable men.

Jeffries is the favorite at 10 to 6. Both men are in perfect condition and supremely confident.

Rowing Association.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Rowing Association was held last night for the purpose of renewing the inter-club compact which expired this year and to consider the question of purchasing new shells.

The secretary was instructed to interview the clubs in the city and report results to the Association. It is expected that the order will this time be placed with English builders. The present agreement for uniformity in boats will continue in force.

Boston Lyric Co. in the Pirates and Olivette.

Melody—High Class Music—Good Acting. Travellers This Week—School Attendants to Hear the Artists.

Two tremendous houses greeted the matinee and night performances of the justly famous Boston Lyric Opera Company on Saturday. At the matinee performance Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful opera, "The Pirates of Penzance" was given, Miss Nellie Andrews appearing as "Mabel." She sustained the good impression she made in "Martha." Mr. A. L. Parnley appeared as "Frederick" and again made a distinct success. Lovette Rockwell was the "Pirate Chief," John Henderson the "Major General," and George Kunkle the "Sergeant of Police." Miss Leicester made a decided impression with her superb voice. The chorus was, as it always is, simply perfect.

At night "Olivette" was presented, with Miss Josephine Stanton appearing in the title role and Miss Nellie Andrews as the "Countess." These ladies were at their best and both made great individual successes. Henry Hallam was excellent, as was also Lovette Rockwell as the "Duke." Miss Daisy Howard was full of life and chic as "Velotine," and looked as pretty as her given name. Miss Grace Bell was also charming as "Moustique." The comedy work was in the hands of those two princes of funmakers, Henderson and Kunkle, and they kept the audience in a constant roar of laughter. Henderson being particularly happy and getting off many local hits which brought down the house. The chorus showed great work again. The costuming was beautiful in both operas.

The Department of Public Instruction has begun to recognize the engagement of the famous Boston Lyric Opera Company as a most important factor for educational purposes. It is a chance to study and learn the art of singing correctly that has never before been offered to the students of this city. It is becoming accepted that a knowledge of the technique of singing is just as necessary as the study of the English language. In this age of enlightenment music goes hand in hand with progressive civilization. Superbly rendered music, whether vocal or instrumental, is a solace, a boon, a joy, that cannot be too highly esteemed. The instilling then of the principles of harmony and melody in the younger mind will naturally lead to a richer and grander development as the student grows older. The coming age will be one of music.

Miss Rose C. Davidson, School Agent for Honolulu, and J. H. Gibson, normal instructor, representing E. A. Mott-Smith, Minister of Instruction, called upon Colonel W. A. Thompson Saturday afternoon and stated that a movement was on foot in the Instructional Department to give the "school children" an opportunity to witness the performance of the Lyrics. The newspapers of the city had been suggesting the appropriateness of such a course, and it was to be taken advantage of. Colonel Thompson, in view of the educational importance of the affair, offered arrangements that were most satisfactory, and the deal was consummated. The performance for the school children will be given as "special Friday matinee" that being the afternoon on which the performance will be given.

This is a practice that is being followed very extensively in the States during opera seasons. Students of all classes attend special matinee performances given for their special musical education and the professors and instructors of all the different conservatories are in perfect accord with this form of study and encourage it most heartily.

The first "school matinee" will take place Friday, November 17, and the production will be that useful and very funny comic opera, "Told Pasha." It will be a sight well worth witnessing to see the throng of little people that will flock to the performance at the Lyric. It is hoped that the good results which will be obtained will be an incentive for the continuance of the "special matinees" during the future opera season.

President F. A. Hosmer, of Oahu College, has decided that the Punahou students should see, as a body, at least one of the grand operas, and has chosen "Faust," which the Lyrics are already rehearsing.

Circuit Court.

Elona Kekoowai yesterday filed a petition for the appointment of Cecil Brown as guardian of his son Daniel Kekoowai, a minor.

Freeth versus Freeth action in divorce is continued till February term. Judge Perry was engaged all of yesterday in the case of Kane, charged with robbery.

BIDDING ON CRUISERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Hids were today opened at the Navy Department for the construction of six sheathed and coppered cruisers authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. These vessels will be of about 3,200 tons displacement, a little larger than the Raleigh and Cincinnati class. The speed is to be not less than 16½ knots. The new ships will have twin screws and a battery composed of ten 5-inch guns, eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders and four machine guns. The limit of cost fixed by Congress, exclusive of armament, is \$1,141,800 each, and it is provided that not more than two of these vessels shall be built in one yard.

Moran Bros. & Co. of Seattle, Wash., bid \$1,322,000 for one vessel on the Department's plans, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco \$1,641,900 for one vessel on the Department's plans. Neither bid was the lowest of those offered.

FOR THE CHANGE

Unanimous Vote by the Anglican Church Synod.

BISHOP WILLIS' RESOLUTION

Quite a Bit of Detail Put Forth Address to Clergy and the Laymen Views on the Future.

Resolved, That the Hawaiian Islands having been annexed by the United States of America, this Synod hereby expresses its general agreement with the principle on which the report of the Committee on the increased Responsibilities of the Church presented to the general convention at its session in 1898 was based, viz., That the Hawaiian Islands should ultimately come under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church in the United States, and further puts on record its readiness to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing the Anglican Church in Hawaii into union with the Church in the United States whenever an invitation to the effect proceed from the authorities of that Church to the Diocese of Honolulu, it being made clear at the same time that the interests of the Church in Hawaii shall be duly and sufficiently safeguarded and its integrity maintained, and that the support the Bishop and Clergy now receive from England will be continued by the Church in the United States until the Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction of Honolulu becomes financially independent.

The above resolution carried unanimously by the Anglican Church Synod at its session last evening and touching the transfer of the jurisdiction of the Anglican Church in Hawaii to the Episcopal Church in America. It had been submitted by Bishop Willis to Bishop Potter on the 1st instant and was approved by the visitor.

The protest lodged by the Church Defense and Extension Association and published in full in the Advertiser of the 1st instant, was considered last evening, and on motion was laid upon the table.

The following composed the Synod: Clergy—Rev. W. A. S. H. Davis, V. H. Kiteat, Kong Yin Tet, Alex. Mackintosh, C. H. Tomkins and E. J. H. Van Deelen. Laymen—L. A. Sen, C. F. Fitz W. Hall, G. S. Harris, H. M. von Holt, H. W. M. M. S. Nowlin, Henry Smith, W. F. L. Stanley, E. Stiles, F. W. Wood and Y. See Young. Mr. S. Meheula was excused on account of sickness.

Bishop Willis' address was delivered at 7:30 in the evening. It dwelt, in part, with affairs of the Diocese and had the following on the principal question:

And now to turn your attention to the important matter demanding our consideration, the question that needs to be answered is this: Is there any action that this Synod ought to take in consequence of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America, and if so, what should that action be? But before we can proceed to determine the course to be pursued, we ought first clearly to ascertain how the political change affects us as a Church. If we know clearly where we stand, it will not be a difficult matter to determine how we ought to act.

The Anglican Church in Hawaii stands today in a position which, as far as I know, is without precedent in modern times. I am aware that our position is supposed to be parallel to that of the Church in the American colonies at the date of the Declaration of Independence; but that is not the case. The refusal of the Crown of Great Britain to sanction the consecration of bishops for the colonies had left the Church in America, widespread though it was, without organization, the clergy who ministered in their churches being under the nominal jurisdiction of successive Bishops of London, not one of whom ever crossed the Atlantic to hold a confirmation, or ever deputed any other bishop to act on their behalf. It was not until the American colonies had separated themselves from the mother country that they obtained the Episcopate, and with it Diocesan organization, which therefore dates from the commencement of the national history of the republic.

Very different is the position of the Church in the Hawaiian Islands. Instead of the work of Church organization having to be commenced at the date of the Islands coming under the Government of the United States, the American Church finds here a Church in full communion with their own, fully organized with the threefold ministry, and having a history of thirty-seven years. It is due to the fostering care of the Church of England, exercised chiefly through the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, that the work of the Anglican Church has not to be begun de novo by the American Church in this part of their country's new possessions, as will be the case in Cuba and the Philippines. The responsibility that annexation entails on the Church in the United States in the case of Hawaii is of a different character to that which the annexation of Cuba or the Philippines will bring with it. There the Church has to be planted and organized; here an already organized Church has to be maintained. The question that has arisen is, whether this Diocese of Honolulu ought not now to come into the organization of the American Church, and what action this Synod should take in bringing this

about. The situation in which we are placed is precisely similar to that which would be created supposing Great Britain were to cede the British flag at Cape Palmas and make Liberia a British possession. The American Church has for a long time maintained an organized Church in Liberia under Bishop Ferguson, and the question would then arise, which I do not attempt to answer, whether the work of the American Church in that part of West Africa should be interrupted in consequence.

In our own case, if we are of opinion that this Diocese should now become a diocese or missionary jurisdiction of the American Church it is well to be sure that we stand on solid ground in holding that opinion. On what basis does such an opinion rest? It is well to ask that question because some seem to think that the annexation of the Islands by the Government at Washington has already brought these Islands under the jurisdiction of the Church in the United States. To hold this would be to regard the Kingdom of Christ to be subordinate to earthly kingdoms and dependent on moves made by players on earth's political chessboard. No; directly the annexation of the Islands does not affect our position in the least. But it does so indirectly. It brings us into a new relation to the American branch of the Anglican communion; and whilst on the side of the Church in the United States a responsibility is felt for supplying the spiritual needs of this new possession of their country, which, when the position is fully understood, will, I doubt not, issue in full provision being made for maintaining in its integrity the Church already planted here; on our side we should fall in our duty were we not to take such steps as are in our power to bring this Diocese into union with the Church in the United States.

By proceeding in this direction we shall be acting on the recommendation of the first Lambeth Conference in 1867. "That all those dioceses which are not yet gathered into provinces should as soon as possible form part of some provincial organization." So important was this recommendation felt to be that at the Conference of 1878 this recommendation was again repeated in the following words: "Inasmuch as the sufficient and effective organization of the several parts of the Church tends to promote the unity of the whole, your committee would, with this view, repeat the recommendation in the fifth report of the first Lambeth Conference, that those dioceses which still remain isolated should, as circumstances may allow, associate themselves with a province, or provinces, in accordance with the ancient laws and usages of the Catholic Church."

Hitherto, however, it has not been possible for us to act upon this recommendation, there being no province within practicable reach into which we could be admitted. The time has now come when, if the Church in the United States is willing to receive this Diocese into its organization, it should no longer remain in the isolation which has been a cause of weakness in the past, but by becoming a diocese of the American branch of the Anglican communion find the strength that springs from union.

Now, if we were an endowed or self-supporting Diocese there would be nothing to hinder the Bishop, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, from making application for admission into the organization of the Church in the United States according to the provisions of the Lambeth Conference; but our position being that of a missionary Diocese dependent on external support, we require to know beforehand whether the Church in the United States is prepared to assume the present liabilities of the Church of England for the maintenance of a bishop and clergy in these Islands; otherwise an application for union with that branch of the Church will have the appearance of an application for financial support.

I may say here that for over ten years I have been looking forward to the event that finally took place on August 12, 1898, and in so looking forward I have during this period taken it for granted that whenever the Islands should become American territory the Church in the United States would take steps to relieve the Church of England of all financial responsibility for the support of the Church in these Islands at a given date, so that at that date without any break in the continuity of its history, this Diocese with its Bishop and clergy would be received into the organization of the Church in the United States. Unfortunately, the General Convention of the Church in America does not appear to have been clearly informed that the Anglican Church was duly organized in Hawaii, and was not a new field like Cuba and the Philippines, and so this simple mode of procedure has not yet been followed. This, however, does not hinder us from expressing by resolution our willingness and desire, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to come into the organization of the Church in the United States, if that Church invites us to do so, and offers to continue the support we now receive from the Church of England.

And we can do more than this. It is important to observe that the transfer of spiritual jurisdiction from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States will not effect all that is required. Neither the present Bishop of Honolulu, nor any other Bishop, to whose charge the Hawaiian Islands might be committed, would have any authority by virtue of such transfer to use the American Prayerbook, or authorize its general use in the churches now belonging to the Anglican Church in Hawaii. All the property of the Anglican Church in Hawaii is held by us in trust, according to our charter, subject to the Prayerbook of the Church of England. It will be necessary, therefore, for a transfer of jurisdiction to be followed by certain alterations in our charter before the Prayerbook of the American Church can take the place of the Prayerbook of the Church of England. It will rest with this Synod to authorize the trustees to apply for such alterations in the charter as will be required. It would facilitate matters if in this Synod we express in our resolution our readiness to give this authorization when invited to do so. But before we do so, we must be careful to consider that we do not violate or disregard any condi-

tions on which our property is now held for "establishing and maintaining the Church of the Anglican communion within the Hawaiian Islands according to the doctrines of the Church of England, as the same are explained in the Book of Common Prayer." The tenure of property has its responsibility. In view of this responsibility it becomes an important question whether the Anglican Church in Hawaii would be seized today with the valuable property vested in our trustees, if the Hawaiian Islands had not been constituted a See of the Anglican communion. On this point there can be no question. Much of the property we possess was conveyed to the trustees, and the erection of a dignified cathedral was taken in hand in the full belief and assurance that the foundation had been laid of a seat of the Anglican Episcopate in the Pacific ocean to be maintained all down the ages. Our debt to those, by whom the lands we possess have been given, and by whose money the cathedral and other churches have been built, makes it plainly our duty that, whilst we express our willingness to take such action as may be needed to enable the American Prayerbook to be used in our churches, we at the same time ask for an assurance that the See of Honolulu will be maintained in its integrity.

For myself, I am persuaded that only the want of proper information regarding the state of the Church in the Islands has caused any question to be raised with regard to the continuance of the Bishopric under the jurisdiction of the American Church. The Bishop of New York is reported to have said in San Francisco that possibly the Islands might come into the Diocese of California. Of course it by no means follows that he ever said this. But if Bishop Potter held that opinion before he had visited Honolulu he was of a different opinion after learning the conditions on the spot. The Bishop came here officially, as representative of the Committee on the Increased Responsibilities of the Church appointed by the General Convention in 1898, to communicate to me in person the action of the convention in making that appointment. I had thus the opportunity before meeting you in Synod of submitting to him a memorandum embodying the views I have expressed to you, which I purpose to lay before you for adoption as a resolution. It had the Bishop's careful consideration, and after suggesting an amendment in phraseology he gave it his full approval. Having this cordial approval, we can now proceed with confidence in the direction I have indicated. The memorandum to be laid before you first of all expresses our substantial agreement with the position taken by the Committee on Increased Responsibilities, that the Church in Hawaii should ultimately come under the jurisdiction of the Church in the United States; and then goes on to state our readiness to take the necessary steps for bringing the Church into union with the Church in the United States whenever we receive an invitation to do so, the invitation being accompanied with an assurance that this seat of the Episcopate will be maintained in its integrity, and that the Church in the United States purposes to continue the contribution now received from England for the support of a Bishop and clergy, until the Diocese becomes self-supporting.

I trust that a resolution to this effect may be unanimously adopted. If the lines which it suggests are followed, there will be no break in the continuity of the life of this Diocese of the Anglican Church as it passes out of its present isolation as a Missionary Diocese of the Church of England into the organization of the Church in the United States.

MEN OF KAMALO

Harmonious Meeting of Shareholders is Held.

In all, some 21,000 shares, paid up and assessable, were represented at the meeting of Kamalo stockholders held last night in Foster Hall, Nuuanu street.

Attorney W. A. Henshall occupied the chair and called the meeting to order at 7:30 sharp.

It had been hinted on the street during the day that there would be some exciting debates during the evening, but the transactions were entirely harmonious.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$439.74 to be collected on account of the 2 per cent assessment made upon the assessable stockholders and a total liability of \$129.10.

In order to facilitate the collection of the outstanding assessment Messrs. Duncan, Disney and Steiner were appointed to act with the present committee, Messrs. Duncan, Disney and Captain Evans. Of the amount outstanding \$114.80 was promised before next Saturday by a stockholder present.

It was further arranged that Mr. Dee call upon Mr. Neumann, the attorney in the present suit for the stockholders, and ascertain the approximate amount of his fee.

A stockholder asked for information concerning a current rumor to the effect that the American Sugar Company was prepared to amalgamate with the Kamalo company. A number of others present stated that they had heard the statement made, but were without any personal knowledge of such a proposition.

With regard to the suit against the promoters, the chairman stated that a demurrer has been filed. He was unable to say when the demurrer would be heard, but thought it probable some time this month.

The full committee will confer with Attorney Henshall at 8:30 this morning.

"Inter Island" Changes.

The reorganization of the Inter-Island and Steam Navigation Company, outlined in this paper on the morning of the 3d inst., and contradicted or questioned by a couple of evening papers of the same date, was effected yesterday as per program given.

John E. Ena is now president of the company, vice Captain W. B. Godfrey, resigned. James L. McLean is made vice president to fill the vacancy made by the promotion of Mr. Ena. Norman E. Lodge succeeds Mr. McLean as treasurer. Captain Godfrey remains a director of the company.

REST

"If I could only get a little rest." How many tired women say this! They are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. Even after sleeping they find themselves just as tired as before. Not a part of the body escapes from the hard aches and pains. You should have all impurities removed from your blood and your nerves greatly strengthened.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your great unrest passes away.

Of course you know this is so, for you have heard all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if it isn't the best Sarsaparilla in the world. Even your druggist will tell you "It's the oldest and the best."

If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Raw sugar, 4 5-16; firm.

There is eagerness here for possession of the Philippines surcharged stamps.

Jos. Marsden, who is now in San Francisco, will be back in the Islands for the holidays.

Samoa papers at hand are extremely dull, having no accounts of revolutions or head-hunting.

Hilo is already fearful that the Hawaii new meat combine may "advance prices to the point of Honolulu prices."

The trial of the Moanalua Italian charged with murder in the first degree will be on in Circuit Court this week.

Louis Arnaud, formerly of the Government band, is a member of the orchestra of the Olympia theater, San Francisco.

Tuesday, November 28, being a national holiday, all Government offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

Messrs. Au Hoy and Chew King Sun of Hongkong, China, have been admitted as partners into the firm of Wing Wo Tai & Co.

Colonel Gilbert F. Little, the attorney of Hilo, tried to stop a runaway. He was knocked down, run over and considerably bruised.

MacAniffe and one or two other trainers are beginning on the work of preparing some horses for a prospective race meeting on January 1.

It is reported at Hilo that William Campbell, at present in charge of Hamoa plantation, is to be appointed manager of the new Puna Estate.

There is something in a name after all. A 17 to 1 shot carried off the Great Caulfield cup in Melbourne, Australia, but then his name was "Dewey."

The list of officers of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. who will serve during the ensuing year is published in this issue, per order of the secretary, Mr. F. Klamp.

The "moonlight concert" by the Government band this week are: Wednesday evening at Maake Island, Kapiolani Park; Friday evening, Kapiolani Square.

A clergyman, writing of his work to a Honolulu friend, says: "To offer hope to men—to suggest the loftiest motives that the mind and heart can know—this is a work that has a delight married only by one's own faults and those of others."

Jos. Little, who has been nearly two years with the Waterworks Department, is now on the way to the Coast for his vacation, which is to include so much of business as the trip back in the capacity of chief engineer of the Liliuokalani, the new Wilder steamer.

John Oudekirk has been appointed Road Supervisor in place of W. H. Cummins, who leaves shortly for Japan. Mr. Oudekirk has for a number of years been favorably known as a private contractor in the city and his appointment is gratifying to his many friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	NOV. 16	ONSANG (cargo)	NOV. 17
DORIC	NOV. 24	COPTIC	NOV. 25
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 2	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 5
COPTIC	DEC. 20	ALGOA (cargo)	DEC. 12
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 28	GALIC	DEC. 22
	1900	HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 30
GALIC	JAN. 12		1900
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 6
CHINA	JAN. 31	DORIC	JAN. 13
DORIC	FEB. 8	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 20
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 27
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 24	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 17
COPTIC	MARCH 6	GALIC	MARCH 6
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 16
PEKING	MARCH 22	CHINA	MARCH 24
GALIC	MARCH 30	DORIC	MARCH 31

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company
—LIMITED—

TIME TABLE
S. S. KINAU,
FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makena, Kaunakakai, Kawaihae, Hilo, Mahukona, Honolulu, Papaikou and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, or delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Sup't.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

A STRONG BODY

A Society Representative of the
Business Element.

WAS ORGANIZED IN 1883

Roll of Charter Members—The Officers—Objects—Has Done Valuable Service—Hereafter.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce obtained its charter of incorporation for the term of fifty years on August 25, 1883, and commenced work with Hon. Charles R. Bishop as president, Alex. J. Cartwright vice president and J. B. Atherton secretary and treasurer. The first committee of arbitration was composed of Theo. H. Davies, P. C. Jones, F. A. Schaefer, W. G. Irwin and Hon. S. G. Wilder, and the following list of members: Sam. N. Castle, A. J. Cartwright, Wm. L. Green, Theo. H. Davies, J. T. Waterhouse, Chas. R. Bishop, Jno. S. Walker, Fred. A. Schaefer, Fred. Banning, C. Afong, Arch. S. Cleghorn, Benj. F. Holmes, Jas. I. Dowsett, Henry May, M. Louissou, Jno. Hackfeld, Peter C. Jones, Sam. G. Wilder, Wm. G. Irwin, H. Macfarlane, Abm. W. Pierce, Robt. Lewers, B. F. Dillingham, W. W. Hall.

The objects of the corporation are to promote the commercial prosperity of the port of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands generally, by procuring and disseminating statistical and other information and by the employment of agents or otherwise. It may also ascertain, from time to time, what legislative or diplomatic arrangements would conduce to the commercial advancement of the islands to the end that recommendations may be made and information furnished to the several Departments of the Government, and may also provide for the determination by proper committees of all disputes in commercial matters between its members or other merchants of Honolulu, who may see fit to submit the same to arbitration, and generally it may do all acts and things not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the country to promote a regular and economical system of trade and uniform and exact proceedings in business.

In August, 1896, Jos. B. Atherton was elected president and acted in that capacity until 1898, when Thos. Rain Walker was elected to the chair with William F. Allen as vice president and James G. Spencer as secretary and treasurer. The present committee of arbitration is W. F. Allen, F. A. Schaefer, C. M. Cooke, J. F. Hackfeld and H. E. Waiy, and the membership has increased to forty. Since incorporation of the chamber the commercial welfare of the port of Honolulu has been its especial care, and no effort toward its advancement has been spared.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has for several years been recognized abroad as well as here in Hawaii as a business organization entirely representative of the country. The local Government has esteemed its advice; it has had extensive correspondence constantly with the Boards of Trade of cities and States on the Mainland, with Departments at Washington, with shipping and other transportation factors, and with the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. From time to time the Chamber of Commerce has put forth publications that have been widely distributed. It has supplied the means for replying to inquiries from all parts of the world. It has often settled differences between local business concerns. It has spent large sums of money to promote proper immigration. It has ever been eager and effective in the work of improving the harbor facilities, and has at times turned to the adjustment of freight rates.

The last notable achievement of the Chamber of Commerce is characteristic of its conduct and policy. It furnished several thousand dollars for the placing of an exhibit at the Omaha Greater America Exposition. This venture was a thorough exploitation of the resources and the educational system of the islands—Hawaii as it is placed before several hundred thousand people. Now the Chamber has named a citizen—William O. Smith—to represent it at Washington during the approaching session of the Congress of the United States. In speaking for the body Mr. Smith will respond by authority for the business men of Honolulu and of the whole Islands practically.

From Prof. Koehle.

Professor Koehle, under dates of 19th and 26th ultimo, writes from Suva, Fiji, to Mr. Haugs of work in collecting various seeds, plants and bugs, samples of which he forwards by the Alameda. Amongst the former are specimens of the Barringtonia Speciosa and the "Water Apple," the former grows to a very handsome tree, though its flowers are not particularly beautiful, and also some seeds of very fine palms, including the beautiful Sago palms, together with seeds of a lovely Hibiscus, single cream with dark center. Professor Koehle is now at Levuka and is in first-class health.

Dr. Monsarrat Honored

Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, local Inspector of Animals to the Board of Health and veterinary surgeon, has been appointed a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association as well as resident secretary of that body in the Hawaiian Islands. The appointment is due to the excellent attention given by the doctor to the stock under his charge on his recent voyage to Manila, for which he also received honorable mention and the thanks of the War Department.

St. Clement's New Site.

St. Clement's Chapel, the pretty little church building in the Punahou dis-

trict, is shortly to be moved to the corner of Makiki street and Wilder avenue. The new site is being improved and will be one of the handsomest lots in the city. On the lot now occupied by the chapel is to be erected a parsonage.

Dr. Walter Maxwell's Trip.

Dr. Maxwell will leave this place on the 26th, instead of December 6, for Queensland, in order to return at an earlier date than he had intended. Under the invitation of the Queensland Government he will examine the soil of Queensland and its value for cane cultivation and report to the Government of that colony upon the best methods of increasing the sugar product.

The Solace Coming.

The navy hospital-ship Solace, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at Mare Island, has been placed in commission again and is to sail for Manila in a few days. It is the intention at present for her to proceed to Manila directly from the navy yard. She will bring invalided and discharged men from the Philippines.

ABOUT THE LANDS

Legitimate Homesteaders
Reported Safe.

Hilo Claims to Have Reassuring Word
from Washington—Railway People
Have Investigated.

(Hawaii Herald, Nov. 9.)

Word has been received from Washington by a homesteader in North Hilo that it is not the intention of the United States Government to interfere in any way with the actual homesteaders who have bought land from the Hawaiian Government since August 12, 1898. The object of the McKinley proclamation was to protect Government rights at Pearl Harbor and the exchange of lands with private individuals. This homesteader was instructed to go ahead with his improvements the same as if the proclamation had not been issued. The information comes from a secretary of a Senator close to President McKinley. The same letter contained advice to the effect that H. R. Gehr had been in Washington and was satisfied that the decision of the United States Government would not in any way hamper the promoters of the Hilo-Kohala Railway Company, and that the balance of the machinery for grading purposes had been ordered shipped from Philadelphia. Mr. Gehr and his bride, together with the engineer corps were to leave for the Islands November 1.

MATERIAL FOR HILO.

The metal work for the Walluku bridge and the sewer-pipe for Hilo, says the Hawaii Herald, has arrived in San Francisco and will be shipped to Hilo at an early date. Delay is caused by the quantity of railway material for the Hilo Railway Company as well as the merchandise ordered by merchants, which takes precedence on the vessels. The building of the street on the Puna side of the river will probably not begin until the bridge is in position. Otherwise stones for the road would have to be carried for a long distance and the expense would be heavy, whereas when the bridge is finished the haul from the quarry to the new street would be short and the work would be expedited. It is probable that the bridge will be ready for traffic within sixty days.

Opium in Possession.

The Supreme Court has made a new interpretation on the law defining the offense of having opium in possession. There are many prosecutions under this statute. It is held by the court of last resort, in affirming the opinion of the Circuit Court for this island, that "if a person has control of opium and can take it into actual possession at his pleasure, then this is having opium in possession within the meaning of the law." Many who have been proceeded against for this offense have made the claim that the contraband drug was simply resting in their vicinity and not at all in their possession. These people will of course be more careful hereafter.

To Try Vanilla.

Byron O. Clark, the high chief and laboring priest of the practical horticulturists of the Islands is to actively and earnestly experiment now along lines that have been dwelt upon by the newspapers and a number of individuals here for years. Mr. Clark has received a quantity of vanilla beans from Samoa and will under take to see what can be accomplished by their growth commercially. David Haugs, secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture here, says the plant will thrive if favored by location and care. A gentleman who was here from Samoa some months ago wanted to start in on the cultivation of the bean on a large scale, but was unable to get any support.

NOT A SURPRISE.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of late colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

WAS ON THE SIAM

Battles of the Transport in Two
Terrible Typhoons.

ALL ON BOARD SUFFERED

Albert P. Taylor of Honolulu Relates
His Experiences Steamer
Nearly Four Years.

(Special Correspondence Advertiser.)

The transport Siam, loaded with horses and mules for the Quartermaster's Department at Manila, left Honolulu September 6, experiencing fair weather until the 18th, just as she was about to pass through the Ladroneas. At this time a typhoon struck the vessel, continuing thirty-six hours, blowing the vessel several hundred miles out of her course into the vicinity of Guam. During the height of the storm the vessel rolled heavily, and, after damaging the animals to a great extent, the captain of the vessel decided to heave to and steam into the wind and seas, the latter being cross-seas from northeast and southeast. Nearly 200 animals were "down" and two were dead. The captain's decision to heave to was arrived at in order to save the rest of the animals from a like fate. It was a desperate chance to take, as the wind was blowing in a steady hurricane and the Siam stood the chance to turn turtle. Every man was ordered to a place of safety away from the plunging animals, which were thrown bodily from their stalls into the airways; the ship swung into the trough of the sea and rolled completely over upon her port side. We clung on to whatever support was handy, and awaited the final outcome of the desperate measure. Slowly she righted and swung her bow into the wind. The captain of the vessel was at the helm, bravely determined that the best seamanship should handle the boat at this critical juncture. The storm abated two days later sufficient for the officers to take their bearings. The barometer fell but twelve degrees in this storm, demonstrating that the Siam had struck only the tail-end of the typhoon.

After passing the Ladroneas north of the island of Salpian, we had splendid weather and sighted Luzon Saturday evening, September 20, at the northeastern point, called Capo Engano. We expected to find a lighthouse at this extremity, and, it being almost dark, the captain was ordered to cruise outside of the passage until the light showed up. At 10 p. m. a gale suddenly struck us, blowing from northwest, accompanied by heavy seas. The Siam headed directly into the wind toward the northeast in order to avoid the rocks and reefs stretching a hundred miles or more north of Luzon. The storm increased in severity throughout the night and Sunday we realized that we were once more in a typhoon, so much dreaded in the China Sea, September and October being the worst months of the year for them. Sunday, October 1, the seas became higher and during the afternoon continually swept over the decks, carrying everything movable overboard and damaging all the grain and hay exposed. Down in the stables the animals were drenched and the stalls flooded so that they were unable to stand upon their feet. The men who accompanied the animals, cowboys mostly, stood at their posts raising the animals to their feet, repairing the stalls and stanchions, and roping the hatchways so that none would plunge down to the lower decks; ropes were tied about the men to prevent their being washed overboard; whistle signals came from every part of the ship for assistance in raising animals. Upon the lower decks or "holds," as they were termed, the damage to the animals was frightful; every roll of the ship threw the animals into heaps, from which they extricated themselves bleeding and torn, the flesh being lacerated from head to foot. Suddenly the vessel would give a series of terrific lurches and mules would plunge from one side of the ship to the other, crashing timbers and impaling themselves upon the sharp points; blood flowed thickly upon the decks, and many of the men were severely injured. Often one of them would be caught in the midst of a heap of struggling mules, and were brought out in a crippled condition.

The barometer fell rapidly Sunday night, and by midnight had fallen altogether seventy points! At 2 o'clock in the morning we were living in a perfect hell; all the imagination one can concoct of that demon-dread of Dante's Inferno, can scarcely depict the horrors we were beginning to experience. So far we had been thirty hours without sleep and nothing to eat but hard tack; the galley upon the poop-deck was wrecked, as was also the men's bunkhouse; the hospital was demolished; the captain's gig, which was lashed to the top of the bunk-house, broke away from its fastenings and did considerable damage. At 2 o'clock the worst of the typhoon seemed to have struck us; the vessel heaved over on her side and would send along until a heavy sea struck her amidships, throwing her violently to the other side. By this time the animals were mangled and broken in a frightful manner; the decks were wrecked, the debris piled up in the utmost confusion; everything was swept away; the cabins were being flooded; men were cursing, shouting and working like demons to save their pets; animals were groaning in their agony; the seas broke through the false decks, making the vessel shiver from stem to stern. There was little light about the ship and moving about was dangerous. Some sails and wind-vails were still up and threatened to help keep the vessel over. It was necessary that they be cut loose. Captain O'Neill

asked for volunteers to do the work. One young man—a sailor of Dewey's fleet—offered himself. The captain told him of the danger. He said he knew that. The captain gave him a keen hunting-knife, and the brave fellow struggled along the deck to the hatchway; we awaited the outcome almost breathlessly. It seemed hours, when suddenly a loud report was heard as a rope parted; then another and another, and the sails were blown away. Soon the brave man came back and reported his duty done. It was a brave deed.

I was then in the chartroom directly under the bridge. Here I had remained for twenty-eight hours unable to get down below. Every time the ship rolled upon her side the bridge dipped a sea. From the chartroom I could look down almost vertically into the raging, boiling seas below; the ship labored and groaned, and we held on for dear life; not a word was spoken; every face was set with determination, grim and defiant; the captain of the vessel, wet to the skin, shot into the chartroom, glanced at the barometer, and then, for the first time, I saw despair written on his face. He at once shouted an order to close the hatches in order to save the ship. Closing the hatches meant sure death to the mangled creatures heaped up down there, but our own lives were then at stake. It was a difficult task, but soon it was accomplished. The winds increased; the seas rose higher; down we went into the trough of the sea, helpless, as the vessel would not answer her helm. For ten minutes we rolled and pitched at the mercy of the elements, which fought with demoniacal fury to bring us down to the bottom of the sea. First she lay upon the starboard and then upon the port beam, and each time we awaited the final summons, but the good ship rode it out. Monday all day we held on; no sleep; nothing to eat but an occasional hard tack. Monday night the wind shifted around until it blew from the East, and Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock the wind died out, the seas calmed down, the sun burst through the clouds, and just five miles away we discovered the Balingtang Islands. Rocks they are—the rocks throughout the storm were what we most feared, as we had no way of finding out our position. Thus for sixty hours the Siam fought the elements and conquered. In that time I doubt if any man aboard was able to catch more than four hours' sleep at the most. They were all thoroughly exhausted from their heroic labors, and some were considerably injured. Every man, passengers and crew, had to lend a hand. In the beginning of the storm your correspondent went to the stock-hold and shoveled ashes, which were hoisted up to the decks and scattered in the stalls in lieu of sand. In an atmosphere registering 118 degrees, the work was enough to lay me up and put me on the sicklist in Manila.

A most horrible sight was presented upon the decks, where the animals were stretched out in death; the stench was almost unbearable, and, tired as the men were, work was immediately commenced to get rid of the carcasses. For two days the winches were kept going getting them overboard. Several had to be shot, and even after we arrived in Manila harbor several more died and two were shot upon the docks. The news of our disaster spread rapidly throughout the city and the utmost regret was expressed. With Captain O'Neill, I called upon the adjutant general of the Eighth Army Corps, and he showed great distress upon hearing the sorrowful report. He said: "You don't know how much we have counted on those animals."

General Otis received the news in silence. Then he stated: "Why, we have kept back army operations for the last week waiting upon those mules; we need them, and hundreds more." But when he heard Captain O'Neill's report of the terrible struggle even for our own lives, he said: "I don't blame you at all; nothing on earth could have saved them. You did your duty."

And so happened the first great disaster in the transport service, and it was an appalling one. Even had the stables been made as strong as human ingenuity could have built them, the animals could not have been saved. The captain of the vessel, and the two mates, seamen of over thirty years experience each, say they never had such a storm and they never want to witness another. They state that they were going toward the center of the typhoon throughout the storm, which accounts for the barometer falling so low.

As we entered the harbor, we heard firing over at Cavite, which Dewey captured last year. The rebels are again there, and for two weeks daily skirmishes have been taking place around there and at Imus. The artillery fire can be plainly heard in Manila, and at night fires can be seen blazing in every direction about Cavite. Only day before yesterday, October 9, I drove out to Loma Church, which is within the city limits, and the Twenty-fifth Infantry were just deploying around the church into the field and trenches there. Their outposts had been suddenly and viciously attacked by the insurgents and sharp firing from both sides was kept up for an hour, the insurgents finally being dislodged by the artillery fire of Battery B, Fifth Artillery. Finding that headquarters of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were out beyond Tondo, near the famous water-works and Calocan, where our troops fought so bravely last March and April, I drove rapidly over there, taking not an hour to make the circuit. Here I was halted by the Nineteenth Infantry, which was stretched across the road. I went out to the trenches where the boys were lying down, and peeping over across the clearing toward the heavy clumps of trees beyond. These trenches had also been attacked earlier in the day and two men wounded. Looking over the trenches I could see our scouts slowly making their way through the grass. The newspapers in the States certainly do not get the news as it is. Here are our troops attacked almost within the city limits and at places where the volunteers made themselves famous months ago, our forces cannot hold the ground they have gained. Within the city night surprises are expected, and all the troops are ready at a moment's notice to spring into action. No one is allowed on the streets after 8:30 p. m., and people are shot constantly for disobeying the curfew or "lock" of "Hail!"

The papers this morning contain a complimentary notice of Lieutenant Wildfield and the work he performed yesterday at Imus while the Thirty-sixth Regiment was pursuing the insurgents. Also on Monday last Lieutenant Wynne of the Marines performed heroic service in repelling the enemy with his machine guns. Lieutenant Wynne came to Honolulu on the Oregon and returned from there to Washington for his examinations. Sharp work is being brought out all along the line, the Filipino filibusters and sharpshooters keeping the men constantly on the alert.

General Pilar is reported as being in command of this advance line, but he has probably found out that the line is stronger than he expected and has fallen back. A general engagement is expected daily.

ALBERT P. TAYLOR.
Manila, P. I., October 11, 1899.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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TELEPHONE 121.

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Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
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POULTRY!
Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED FOWLS and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.
WALTER C. WEDDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

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New York Line.

Ship Luzon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899, if sufficient inducement offers.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby street, Boston,
or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure gravel, catarrh of the bladder, and all urinary complaints. For full particulars, send for circular and get 50 cents. In boxes of 50, each of 50 Pills. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers in the United States and Foreign.

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Water Bottles, Bulb and
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Especially manufactured for us and
guaranteed to last longer than other
Rubber Goods in this Climate.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
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Is the Original and Only Genuine
Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORO-DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The In-crease Sale of this Chlorodyne and given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. sizes.

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J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

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IN PARIS IN 1871

A Week Spent Among the Commune War Barricades.

INCIDENTS OF THE MASSACRE

Execution of a Woman in the Streets—Many Bloody Chambers in the Reign of Terror.

[By the Editor.]

To me the revolution of 1793 in France, with its terrible outbreaks of anger, ferocity, constitution-making, bloodshed, ravages about liberty, despotism of the democracy—the entire Reign of Terror—had always been the most fascinating chapter in all history. When, therefore, I happened to be in London in May, 1871, at the time when a fierce war existed between the National Government of France and the Commune, directly after the Franco-German War, when Paris was barricaded and was under the fire of the National guns, I had an intense desire to visit that city—if I could do so safely. It was believed in London that the National troops would not be able to enter the city for some weeks, and until they did, life in the city itself was in no danger excepting on the Versailles side of it, where the fighting was continuous.

On the 10th of May, 1871, W. C. Dreyer, of the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., American bankers in Paris and London, told me that he should leave on the evening train for Paris, and in order to pass without arrest through the military lines which the Commune had established around Paris, had secured from the American Minister in London the office of bearer of dispatches to Minister Washburn in Paris. At his suggestion I called on the American Minister at once, and he made me also a bearer of dispatches to Mr. Washburn. We, the joint bearers, left by the evening train for Paris, via Calais, and reached the railway station in Paris early in the morning. The northern part of France was still occupied by sections of the German army in order to keep the peace and until the National Government had taken possession of the city.

A company of Communists, without uniforms, occupied the railway station, and the officer in command, after carefully examining our papers, permitted us to enter.

On entering a sacre we drove through the streets. The stores were closed. The quiet of a New England Sunday prevailed. As we approached a barricade constructed of carts and stones, we stopped, and the officer in command examined our papers. He read them with difficulty, and did not appear to understand them. Dreyer told him that we were Americans on our way with dispatches to the American Minister. He replied: "The American Minister is our friend. Go on, gentlemen." On reaching the Hotel Chatham, I engaged my room and found myself about the only guest in the house. Dwyer left with the dispatches and also left word at the rooms of Edward King that I had arrived. King was the correspondent of the Boston Journal, and had been a correspondent in the war in Bulgaria, and in the Franco-German war. He remained in Paris during the siege, and kept to his post during the Commune trouble. He spoke the French language with ease, and his large figure, blond face and tactful manner enabled him to move among the Communist troops on duty. I had known him for some years. We strolled along the Boulevard des Italiens and settled down in the Cafe de la Paix for breakfast. Every store was closed. The streets were deserted. We alone occupied the large room of the cafe. But the street-sweepers were at work as usual, as if the Empire was at peace. The waiter brought to us coffee and remarked, "We are doing no business now." In a few moments a regiment of Communists, covered with mud and dirt, marched by. They had served in the front and were retiring for a rest. We then proceeded to military headquarters for a pass. King said: "I must give you a standing, a character; I will call you an American educator." He made a speech to the officer in charge, complimented the officers on their fidelity to duty, and got me a pass, under the signature of the commanding general. As we passed out into the street, King said: "Listen to the musketry fire in the trenches at Issy." Then we heard the report of cannon. We hired a hack, but the driver stipulated that we should not ask him to get under fire. At the Trocadero, from which there was an excellent view of the entrenchments, we saw the smoke and heard the reports of the muskets along a line of ten miles. Many thousand well-dressed Frenchmen with their wives stood near us, and without any excitement watched the distant contest. On reaching the Arc de Triomphe, the driver said "We shall be under fire in this place." So we left him protected behind a house and walked to the Arc. Soon a policeman said: "The firing from Mont Valerien will begin before long and they will send shells to this place. You must retire."

In the afternoon we visited the spot where the guillotine stood in '93, on the Place de la Concorde, and found a barricade. An officer without uniform examined our papers, but seemed to be unable to read them. King made another clever speech, and we climbed over the barricade. Then we visited the Corps Legislatif, which was converted into a workshop, in which 1,500 women were sewing sacks into which sand was to be placed for earthworks. A fine-looking, tall girl, with a red scarf about her waist, was the super-

intendent. During the evening we strolled around among the theaters. The Lyrique and the Opera Comique were filled. The Gaite, the Gymnase, the Theatre Francaise were also open and occupied by many people. Before some cafes men and women sat tranquilly on the sidewalk sipping coffee or sugar-water. There was no suggestion of disturbance.

The next day we visited the Hotel de Ville. A hundred cannon protected it. Climbing over the barricades, we finally reached the celebrated hall, which was lighted, when used, by 20,000 candles. The floor was covered with straw and troops were sleeping upon it. We reached the office of the Minister of Education. King introduced me as an "American educator." The Minister arose and made a speech about the new education of France. He said that he was laying new foundations for a grand system, and he raised his hands aloft as he became eloquent. The windows were open and I could hear the thunder of the guns on Mont Valerien. We then left the hotel. A few days afterwards this magnificent structure was burnt to the ground by order of the Commune. The Minister of Education was captured and shot within three weeks.

Several days had passed, and as we went to lunch we saw workmen at the base of the magnificent column with the statue of Napoleon crowning it, in the Place Vendome. We were told that an order had been given to destroy it. A crowd stood near by watching the sawing of the column, just above the pedestal. On the 19th of May it fell upon a vast bed of faggots and sand. [Note—Ten years afterwards, with King Kalakaua, I rode through Paris. As we passed through the Rue de la Paix the French gentleman who attended His Majesty pointed to the spot where the column had stood and said: "The column of Napoleon stood there. The miserable Commune destroyed it." I replied: "I saw the workmen sawing it off." "But," he said, with surprise, "you come from the Sandwich Islands, the other side of the world. Do your people ever come to Paris?"] For a week longer fresh troops went through the streets to the front or returned with their wounded for rest. Every day was crowded with strange incidents. One Madame le Clec, a bright Frenchwoman whom I had known in New York, called and asked if I would swear that she was a citizen of America. I signed a certificate of residence for her.

One evening we were at the American Embassy. It was said to us in a whisper, "The Versailles Army will attack all along the line within three days and blood will run in the streets." King, as a correspondent, could not leave. He said there would be without doubt an awful massacre, and if he was accidentally caught, he might be shot before he could identify himself. I left for London and waited there. Within a week the attack was made; the National troops entered. The foolish Communists fired upon them from the windows and housetops. The troops beat down the doors of houses, dragged out the inmates and shot them. The Communists defended at every point. The Porte St. Martin, the St. Eustache Church, the Rue Royal, the Hotel de Ville, the Theatre Lyrique, the Palace of the Legion d'Honneur, the Palais de Justice were burned. No quarter was given by either side. The Communists tossed away their lives in frenzy, as if they were toys. As the National troops captured the barricade after another, the Communists, instead of surrendering, fought desperately. The women and children brought powder and ball and food. The National troops took no prisoners because none surrendered. They shot every one captured. After the city was in the hands of the National troops the executions began. The London Times' correspondent of May 30, 1871, said: "Yesterday about 1 o'clock General Gallifet (the present Minister of War) appeared at the head of a column of 6,000 prisoners. Upon their haggard countenances and in their downcast eyes there was no ray of hope to be seen. They dragged listlessly along toward Versailles as if it was not worth the trouble to walk there to be shot. General Gallifet halted them just beyond the Arc de Triomphe, selected eighty-two and had them shot."

I returned to Paris as soon as peace was restored. The marks of the shells and the bullets were everywhere. But the bloodstains had been removed and the city was tranquil. Twenty-five thousand men, women and children had been killed; thirteen thousand were condemned for life; seventy thousand women and children and old men were left without protectors or support.

Edward King had secured a room and closed it during the street fights. From the roof of the house he could see the conflagration and hear the cannon and musketry. Several times he had ventured into the street. The moment the fight was over he ventured out and on every side saw the evidences of the struggle. The National troops were making arrests and executing their prisoners on the spot. He described to me the case of a pretty brunette, 16 years of age, a Communist, who had defied some soldiers. They took her a short distance, placed her against a stone wall and shot her. He then cast the event into poetry, in the evening, and the verses had wide circulation through the United States in Scribner's Magazine. They are as follows:

A WOMAN'S EXECUTION.
[Paris, May, 1871.]
Sweet-breathed and young—
The people's daughter;
No nerves unstrung—
Going to slaughter!

"Good morning, friends—
You'll love us better—
Make us amends—
We've burst your fetter!

"How the sun gleams!
(Women are snarling.)
Give me your beams,
Liberty's darling!

"Marie's my name—
Christ's mother bore it!
That badge! No shame!
Glad that I wore it!

(Hail to her waist,
Lambic like a Venus;
Hobbs are disarmed—
Soldiers, please screen us!

"How the sun gleams!
(Women are snarling.)
Give me your beams,
Liberty's darling!

"Marie's my name—
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"Marie's my name—
Christ's mother bore it!
That badge! No shame!
Glad that I wore it!

"He at the front?
That is my lover!
Stood all the front!
Now the fight is over!
Powder and bread
Gave out together.
Droill! to be dead
In this bright weather.
"Jean, boy, we might
Have been married in June!
This the wall? Right!
Vive la Commune!"

One pathetic incident King had heard from one who was an eye-witness.

All of the defenders of a barricade in Faubourg du Temple had been captured and shot by the National troops. A boy—a mere child—had helped to serve one of the guns; but he was taken and was about to be shot when he asked if he might be allowed three minutes' respite so that he could take to his mother a silver watch, because, he said he did not wish her "to lose everything." The officer consented, thinking that he would never appear again. But within the three minutes the little fellow appeared, shouted out "Here I am!" placed himself against the wall at the foot of which his dead comrades were lying, faced about, and in an instant fell dead with a bullet in his heart.

We walked to the spot where he fell. King said: "Who will sing the song of this little hero who kept his word like Casablanca?" With marvellous energy the citizens of Paris, outwardly at least, recovered themselves. The massacres of the Reign of Terror in 1793 had not been more brutal. The people had lived through the siege of the German army, and its disasters and sufferings had been followed by the civil war of the Commune; but the people resumed their industries at once. Their marvellous thrift and recuperative force struck out of the general chaos. Their habits of life instantly put the machinery of living in existence. The places of amusement were quickly opened and were soon filled. Trade began and the foreigners came in to spend their money. The people were poorer, but they well understood the art of close living. Once more Paris showed her vast capacity for recuperation.

W. N. A.

FROM HONOLULU.

Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches, if you toss all night racked in pain, if you cannot bend over or straighten up, Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.

And kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine.

They cure kidney complaints.

This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says:

"Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Recollection of Fernback.

More or less has been published here from time to time about the levitating of Fernback, a young purser who was with the Inter-Island Company for many months. Fernback managed to get away with \$500 which had been entrusted to him by some Chinese on another Island. The Inter-Island Company has now been sued for recovery of this \$500, the papers having been filed in the Circuit Court on Saturday.

George A. Davis is attorney for the claimants. The question of whether or no defendant corporation is responsible for the dishonesty of its servant will without doubt be stubbornly contested. Fernback's fall from grace was a shock to many who had known him. He was a modest, quiet and unassuming young man as ever gained favor at a boarding-house.

Mr. Shaw to Travel.

Jonathan Shaw, tax assessor and collector, was a passenger for the Mainland by the Alameda leaving last night. He will be absent six weeks, spending a month of the time at various health resorts on the Coast. Friends of the citizen who has had such a severe illness rallied around him yesterday morning and insisted that he should make a trip. Mr. Shaw was inclined to rebel, arguing for a rest in Honolulu or on one of the other Islands but was finally convinced that the sail and the stay in California had many elements of the proper prescription for his case.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Millet, Manchester, N. H. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU?

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

ITCHING, BURNING, AND SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN AND SCALP, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humours remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, consisting of Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 827 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC. Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

TROPIC OILS.

By the "Iolani" over a hundred barrels of this well-known oil, and now about over 200 more barrels; so we don't think we will run short of oil during the coming sugar season. Tropic Oils for engine, cylinder, dynamo, car box, roller and all other lubricating purposes have not got their equal in this market. Our sales prove this, for from a small beginning we have worked up to an oil business that shows that the article used is all right. Get your season's supply from us.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Clearance Sale

OF OUR PRESENT STOCK OF

FURNITURE.

Must have room for the IMMENSE SHIPMENT to arrive on the J. D. Spreckels and W. H. Dimond.

Everything reduced in our store. Here is an opportunity to furnish your home with the latest designs at very little cost.

SALE ONE WEEK ONLY.

COYNE-MEHTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

Progress Block, Fort St.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1806.

Accumulated Funds £2,375,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Havn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 1,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,550,000

Total reinsurance 101,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 1,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000

Total reinsurance 45,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900, £43,000,000.

1. Authorized Capital £2,000,000

2. Paid up Capital £1,000,000

3. Fire Fund £1,000,000

4. Life and Annuity Funds £1,000,000

Revenue Fire Branch £1,000,000

Revenue Life and Annuity Branch £1,000,000

Reserves £1,000,000

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS

COPYING

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS

ISLANDS.
Elizabeth K. Freeth vs. George D.
Freeth. [2 stamps]
The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal
of the Hawaiian Islands, or His
Deputy, Greeting:
You are commanded to summon
George D. Freeth, defendant, in case he
shall file written answer within twenty
days after service hereof, to be and ap-
pear before the said Circuit Court
on the November term thereof, to be hold-
en at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on
Monday, the 6th day of November next,
at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why
his claim of Elizabeth K. Freeth, plain-
tiff, should not be awarded to her pur-
suant to the tenor of her annexed peti-
tion, and have you then there this
writ with full return of your proceed-
ings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. A. Perry, First
Judge of the Circuit Court of
[SEAL] the First Circuit, at Honolu-
lu, Oahu, this 17th day of Oc-
tober, 1899.

(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true
and faithful copy of the original
summons, and that said cause was or-
dered continued to the February (1900)
term of said court.

J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk Circuit Court, First Judicial Cir-
cuit.
Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 11, 1899.
2124-61T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH
CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Robert Renton of Hamakua, Hawaii, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of George F. Renton, of Hwa, Oahu, administrator of said above named estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$4,984.67 and he charges himself with \$20,947.06, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto en-

and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered, that Monday, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. before the Judge of the District Court, in the courtroom of the said Court, at South Hilo, Island of Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to

the said property.
Dated at Hilo, this 2d day of November, 1899.
By the Court:
DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the
Fourth Circuit. 2122-34T

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST
CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.**

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles
F. Wall, late of Honolulu, Oahu.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Cecil Brown having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, December 8, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested

when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be set aside.

Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1899.
By the Court:

2122-34T

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

**NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SHAREHOLDERS OF
KIHEI PLANTATION CO. STOCK.**

The holders of the Kihei Plantation Company stock hereunder described are hereby notified that the third as-

If the amount of said assessment and

interest thereon is not paid on or before Saturday, November 18, at the of-

Dees of Alexander & Baldwin, the said
 shares will be sold at auction at the
 auction rooms of James F. Morgan,
 Queen street, Honolulu, on the said
 18th day of November, at 12 o'clock
 noon, as follows:

Name.	No. of Cts.	Shrs.	Amt. Due.
A. Brown	1267	25	127.50
S. E. Bishop	402	40	204.00
Sarah A. Gordon	1084	10	51.00
Henry Hapai	201	10	51.00
F. A. Jacobs	608	10	51.00
C. H. Kluegel	649	10	51.00
C. H. Lange	1081	10	51.00
C. H. Leale	1102	10	51.00

Lewis & Co.	1263	25	127.50
Jas. McQueen	681	25	127.50
Jas. McQueen	1072	25	127.50
Waterhouse & Co. ..	28	100	510.00
Waterhouse & Co. ..	1280	50	255.00
E. C. Waterhouse ..	98	25	127.50
Total			1150.00

The treasurer is informed that cer-

tain of the above certificates are not now held by the persons named therein. Said names are published for the purpose of identifying said certificates in the interest of whom it may concern.

J. P. COOKE,
Treas. Kihai Plantation Co.
Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 5282-2122-41

OLAA ASSESSMENTS.

THE SECOND ASSESSMENT OF

50 cents per share on Olua Sugar Company assessable stock will be DELINQUENT Friday, November 30, and the third assessment of 50 cents per share is now due and payable at the office of Alexander & Haldwin.

J. P. COOKE.

Treas. Olan Sugar Co.
Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 5368—2124-21

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